The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4455. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamship Hermann at this Port.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE

Further Comments on the President's Message.

Favorable Impression Made by Secretary McCulloch's Report.

CONTINUATION OF THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Increase of the Cattle Disease in England.

Inauguration of the New King of Belgium.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton on Dec. 20, arrived here yesterday morning with three days later from Europe.

The *Louisiana*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Dec. 17.

The *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown Dec. 18.

The *Expounder*, from New-Orleans; the *James Foster*, from New-York, both arrived at Liverpool.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Future of the Union—Sinister Prognostications.

From the London Times, Dec. 20.

It could have been an easy task to write the message just brought to us from the New World. A ghastly wound, yet unhealed, was not to be laid open; the flowing lava and burning ash were to be lightly trodden on; but it was impossible to forget wholly the four most terrible years in the world's history. So the shade is present, though unnamed, like the one who was at the table or the fire-side yesterday, and will never be again. From its beginning to its end the war is a horrid chasm in the President's Message, to the brink of which he must approach again and again, if only to turn away. He finds a necessary relief in dreamy aspirations and hazy commonplaces, which we can only say were never more excusable. * * * President JOHNSON, while crying down the notion of State sovereignty, points out that it was expressly provided no State should levy duties to clog the transit or check the prosperity of the neighboring States. But no political formula, no deed of social compact whatever, could prevent one State from being so differently circumstanced from another that the same Union tax and the same tariff might enrich one and impoverish the other, and even aggrandize one at the cost of all the rest. Before the war is many months over, the President boasts that the revenue already paid by the loyal States exceeds by many millions that ever paid before by the whole Union. But let anybody glance over the immense and very irregular area covered by the States, and say whether it will ever be easy to devise a fiscal system which shall press equally upon all, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande. For the present the American Government looks with neighborly pity on the internal troubles of Mexico, but it invites all nations to take refuge in its charmed circle, and Mexico, we presume, is an expected guest. But what system of taxation, or even of government, will serve equally for New-England and the ancient empire, partly Spanish, partly Indian, under a tropical sun? The further the Union pushes from its centre the more will it encounter that vast variety of conditions which tax the utmost skill of Statecraft and defy constitution-mongers. When the material is widely different, and the circumstances are still more so, the arrangement can never be symmetrical, the Union perfect, or the working quite smooth. Nor can anything be done for all time, when the materials are ever changing. The President preaches to the States a homily upon union, disinterestedness and mutual forgiveness. They are to acknowledge only one Sovereign, that is the constitution of the whole Union. They had better listen, for they must. The condemned felon will never hear another sermon, so he may as well attend to this. It is the only plan of life left. With all our heart we advise the Southern States to accommodate themselves to their hard circumstances. But their utmost submission will not fuse and assimilate all the races and conditions of the New World, or give eternal and universal efficacy to a paper constitution. We have seen it once out of gear, and we do not ourselves see in that misfortune, and its temporary cure, a perfect security against another.

The Power of a Democratic Government

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 16.

The references contained in the Message to internal topics are vague, but to some extent interesting. It is satisfactory to find that the army has been reduced to 50,000 men, though even that moderate number is considerably higher than the figure at which the forces stood before the war. The estimates for this branch of the service have been cut down from more than a hundred millions sterling to something over six. *All honest critics of the institutions and conduct of the States must admit that these results are a wonderful proof, not merely of the material resources of a country which can reabsorb into peaceable pursuits without perceptible inconvenience one or rather two of the largest armies ever raised in modern warfare, but of the generally healthy condition of the country in which, on the termination of a civil war of unparalleled severity and magnitude, peace is so readily reëstablished.* There is not much that is new, but there is certainly something characteristic, in the opening passages of the message, in which the President speaks of the progress of reconstruction, and of the terms on which it it is proceeding and must hereafter proceed. He is, naturally enough, reserved in his references to what has taken place; but it must be owned that the wish that there should be a legal recognition and affirmation of the principle that treason is a crime and that secession was illegal is as natural and moderate a wish as the ruler of a great nation could be expected to form under the circumstances. *Hitherto there has been no ground at all for charging the authorities of the United States with any approach to cruelty in their conduct towards the conquered party. No European Government ever behaved so humanely after suppressing a rebellion*, and the President's Message gives us every reason to believe that this merciful policy will continue to be pursued. The importance of legal principles and their extraordinary power over large masses of men was never so strikingly illustrated as in the whole course of the war of which this message commemorates the conclusion. Something like it may be traced in the history of our own civil wars; but in most of the conflicts which have taken place during the last hundred years in every part of Europe, law has been cast to the winds by both sides as soon as they took arms into their hands. *It has not been so with the Americans. A certain number of violations of the letter of the law, no doubt, did take place during the actual conflict, though even in those instances legal justifications always were sought for with the greatest care, and were often really discovered; but in almost every case the law alone was appealed to, and the powers which it conferred upon the public authorities were found amply sufficient for every purpose.* This in itself is a most remarkable fact, and it is one which the critics of democracy ought to bear continually in mind. It has been very common to write upon the subject as if, by the necessity of the case, a democracy was hardly entitled to be considered as a regular government. It is to be hoped that the events of this war will show that it not only can be a government, but that it can be the most energetic, the most regular, the most legal form of government in the world.

England's Unpleasant Position in Respect to Privateers.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 11.

Our case is, that if, through the negligence of our own officials, a vessel of war is fitted out in our ports, and sailing from them, proceeds to prey upon the commerce of the nation with which its owners are at war, we are to make no compensation for the loss suffered, and to refer to arbitration the question whether, in putting our laws in force, we have or have not been guilty of negligence. Imagine the consequence. We go to war, say with Prussia or Russia, *Alabamas* and *Floridas* may be fitted out in any port either in Europe or America, North or South. They may go to sea, hoist Prussian colors, read a Prussian commission, without having ever been in a Prussian port, and may then proceed to plunder our commerce on every sea in the world. Against such attacks we should be utterly helpless. Our fleet could do the Prussians no harm, or none worth speaking of. They, by reason of their naval weakness, and because they have nothing to call a fleet, would be able to drive our commerce off the ocean, and we should have no redress at all. A little skill in evading the municipal law, a little corruption judiciously administered to officials, a little popular ill-will, inclining the public to wink at illegality, would be all that would be required. No doubt we have some satisfaction in the matter. The conduct of America toward the Portuguese gives us a very effective answer as against them, and if the question were one to be debated between lawyers in a court of justice, nothing more could be desired. The case is directly in point, and it would be impossible for the Americans to dispute its authority. This, however, is a very poor consolation, for nothing can be more contemptible than an advocate's triumph [illegible]. The object is not to get the best of the Americans in an argument, but to establish the principles which are for the common advantage of all maritime Powers, and in which no one is so much interested as ourselves. The only way in which we can really make very much out of the case of the Portuguese claims is upon the question of payment in this particular case. They may give us ground for saying, We will not pay you for losses precisely similar to those which you refused to pay for in a former instance, but we acknowledge that the whole subject is in an unsatisfactory state, and we will join with you, if you like, in trying to set it upon some more satisfactory basis. It is difficult, however, to see how this is to be insisted upon with effect so long as arbitration is refused. The Americans say that the Portuguese case is not in point. We say that it is. So long as there is no one to decide between us, what comes of this?

Tone of the Message Toward England.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 18.

It is very evident that the national "point of honor" is regarded in America as it is not in Europe. The Government of the United States bears patiently from foreign Powers an amount of opposition, denial and frustration which would be held to have humiliated any European nation, and it does so without being conscious of loss of rank. It is an old maxim that a nation should not make demands which it has not the means [illegible] to the point of compliance. The Government of the United States is careful not to follow this rule. It is the greatest military power on the American Continent, and one of the greatest maritime powers in the world; but it cannot have its way in Mexico, and it cannot have its way on the sea, as the *Alabama* correspondence shows. It does not, however, on that account augment its forces, nor yet does it desist from its claims. It disbands regiments and sells off ships at the very time that it increases the energy of its demands. This is a course against all rule and precedent, but it suits the genius of the people, and it is conformable to their interests. Except for the purposes of self-defence and the maintenance of the integrity of the nation the Americans do not believe in war. They do not see what their dignity has to gain by referring to the arbitration of the sword disputes which reason fails to settle, but they believe that the ends they seek are such as will secure the forces of time and events on their side.

The language in which Mr. JOHNSON refers to this country may be described as friendly, but dissatisfied. There is nothing in it that suggests the natural dying out of a quarrel; in fact, the Americans deny that there is any quarrel, or anything but a claim—one that has indeed been denied and rejected, but by which they nevertheless abide. Mr. JOHNSON gives the world to understand that his country has been ill-treated. We, of course, do not admit this. But no one will deny that our unqualified refusal either to entertain the *Alabama* claims, or to refer them to arbitration, leaves us in an unsatisfactory position as a nation, which may at some future time be deeply concerned as to the manner in which neutrals perform their duty toward us as belligerents. This is not the time to reopen a discussion of the *Alabama* claims; but when the terms in which the President of the United States publicly introduces the subject to Congress are under consideration, it is proper to point out how far his friendliness to this country extends. There is nothing in his address that can be interpreted as an expression of ill-will; there is everything to show that it is the policy of his government to keep the peace with us and with the rest of the world; but the justice of the *Alabama* claims is maintained with as much firmness as when they were first presented by Mr. SEWARD two years ago.

American Claims and British Neutrality.

From the Leeds Mercury, Dec. 19.

We are afraid when the history of the American war comes to be impartially written that the Americans will be found to have excelled this country quite as much in the statesmanlike moderation of their tone with respect to foreign politics as in the clearness of their perceptions with respect to domestic concerns. During the contest they were often taunted with the blindness of passion and prejudice, and journals which betrayed in every line the most ludicrous ignorance of American affairs and the grossest partisanship in all references to them, yet complacently assured their readers that they, being at a distance and able to look upon matters with impartial eyes, could form a much clearer judgment of the probable issue than those who were deceived by their hopes and fears, their wishes and interests, in actual proximity to the scene of strife. Such language as this, in which the Americans were taunted with their folly and blindness, continued to the very edge of the complete destruction of the Southern cause by the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of LEE, when suddenly all the prophetic frogs which had been so laboriously trying to blow themselves into the dimensions of prophetic oxen burst with an ignominious collapse, and three-quarters of the newspapers, and the larger part of the classes which are accustomed to call themselves "educated and intelligent," looked supremely silly. But if the British public—we mean the upper and middle classes—were for the most part humiliatingly wrong in their judgment of the causes, the nature, the progress, and the result, of this great strife, they were even more fatally wrong in the conception of their own duties as neutrals. Future historians of this country will record with shame that while the British Government endeavored to preserve on the whole a strict neutrality, the British Parliament over and over again signified by cheers and vociferations its approval of acts of piracy which brought disgrace on our nation and our age, and that Mr. LAIRD for an act of selfishness which, but for the moderation of the American Government, might have involved our country in war, was made the hero of a large, perhaps a preponderating, portion of the British Legislature. If we compare with these disgraceful scenes in our Parliamentary history the wildest language which has been used by American orators in or out of Congress with reference to this country, we shall find that there is little to boast of either in the superior wisdom which we are apt to claim, or even in the superior refinement on which we plume ourselves.

A Just Estimate of the Message.

From the Manchester Examiner, Dec. 19.

To form a correct estimate of President JOHNSON's Message, we must remember the circumstances in which it was uttered, and the history of the man who uttered it. We say so assuredly not because we feel that the Message requires the slightest apology, but rather because we are firmly convinced that no statesman in Europe could have produced anything nobler in itself, or better adapted in its statesmanship to the necessities of the people to whom it is addressed. With this qualification let us humbly beg pardon of Count VON BISMARK, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, Count GORTSCHAKOFF, Earl CLARENDON, Cardinal ANTONELLI, and all the rest, while we recall the fact that this Message is the work of a man who taught himself to read, who thirty years ago worked on his own shopboard in a vocation which certainly, if antiquity were decisive, might lay claim to be considered the most aristocratic, but which, as matters actually stand, even Mr. CARLYLE's glorification of the tailor's craft has not elevated above the most plebeian grade. Mr. JOHNSON never went to college. He never learned to scan verses at Eton. His name is unknown in the college rolls of the Cambridge of the United States. His career has been of his own making; he is, in no vulgar sense, the architect of his own fortune. Intellectually, he is the offspring of the American Constitution, which taught him to think, which supplied him with topics of thought, and which opened up to him a political career, terminating in a position surpassing in power, if not surpassing in splendor, those which Europe reserves for the scions of the oldest and noblest blood. Such is the man; how unique are the circumstances in which he first addresses his country and the world! A civil war is just ended—a war compared with which the ordinary contests of the Old World sink into the dimensions of pot-house squabbles—a war in which vaster armies have been employed than were ever known before—a war which would have beggared our oldest monarchies, a war in which one-half of the republic has gained decisive victories, and the other half been reduced to the most abject and absolute prostration. No better position could be conceived for developing those vices and failings which are too easily presumed to be inseparable from humble birth. Insolence, absolutism, defiance, the intoxication of success, might here have found a congenial sphere. To the complication of domestic politics, foreign disputes were superadded. During the war which the republic has so triumphantly concluded, foreign nations—and among them that one nation which, being nearest in blood, might also be presumed to be the most keenly hated—have been mixed up with the defeated party. The passions of the people were inflamed. They were ready to applaud to the echo any appeal to their self-love. They were ready to pawn their resources for half a century to come in a quarrel which was presumably bound up in a cause of honororable revenge. Such were the circumstances in which this man of the people, this tribune selected from the commonest grade of artisan life, had to raise his voice. We have listened to it. All Europe by this time has read his manifesto. And what is the extorted verdict? His enemies are forced to praise him. Those who are accustomed to the despatches prepared by the trained statesmen of Europe are forced to admit, that never was a document drawn up in better taste, or pervaded with a more subtle or perfect sense of dignity. *Never were great questions more gravely treated; never was a spirit of moderation more loftily displayed.* These are the grounds upon which we avow our exultation in the President's message, and we put it to those much esteemed friends of ours who are in the habit, most conscientiously but most mistakenly, of decrying the people and popular institutions, whether their kingly pets, after a quarter of a century of schooling, could have supplied their partisans with a more legitimate opportunity of boasting.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Review of Secretary McCulloch's Report.

From the London Times, Dec. 20.

The report which Mr. MCCULLOCH, the Secretary of the Treasury, has addressed to the House of Representatives is a very long but a very able document. Its length is a necessary consequence of the financial position of the Union. As long as the war lasted the first and main object of each successive Secretary was to get money; the Federal Executive were in the position of a man whose house has caught fire, and who therefore enrolls assistants for suppressing the flames without any very nice "higgling" of the market; he makes the best terms he can, and if he has not ready money at his banker's he is prepared to go into debt as the less of two evils, and it must be confessed that the United States did go into debt in a very rough, or, perhaps we should say, in a very republican fashion. Now, however, the great danger is removed, a time has arrived for reviewing calmly what was done during a period of great excitement, and for bringing order out of the confusion which has followed the hasty measures and legislation of the past. Mr. MCCULLOCH has a great task before him, and it is obvious that it is his policy as well as his duty to make the Congress fully acquainted with the existing state of affairs. This he has accomplished in a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which is very voluminous, but is more remarkable among similar official documents of the States as being grounded on sound financial principles. There are, indeed, some passages in it of questionable accuracy, some anticipations which are, perhaps, too sanguine to be fully realized; but we recognize in Mr. MCCULLOCH a real financier, applying to the facts before him methods warranted by economic teaching and by the experience of other nations.

The Union has, without doubt, come out of the civil war stronger than ever; but he would be a very injudicious friend who would deny that it bears, and must long bear, the scars of the conflict. The Federation is burdened with an enormous debt; its home and foreign commerce is disordered by a currency variously inflated, and the industry of its citizens is crippled by a minute and inquisitorial system of taxation. Mr. MCCULLOCH reviews in turn each of these evils, and he busies himself in inquiring how the currency may be reduced, the burden of the debt lessened and the taxes simplified.

It is an epoch in the republic when a Secretary to the Treasury is bold enough to denounce irredeemable issues, and to declare that the business of the States, far from being in a healthy condition, is "speculative, feverish, uncertain." Such words coming from English critics might be, and have been, misconstrued; but we hope that Mr. MCCULLOCH's authority will arrest attention to them. It is, however, evident that the exchange of a funded debt for an inflated currency is a material element in estimating the financial condition of the Union in the future.

There are many points in Mr. MCCULLOCH's plans which invite comment, but at present we must be satisfied with stating the plans themselves. It must, however, be noticed that the possibility of keeping the average rate of interest on the national debt of the Union as low as 5 per cent. depends upon the exemption of the national creditors from all State taxation. Were the holders of the bonds of the Union subject, like their fellow-citizens, to taxation within their sevral States, and also to taxation in respect of their capital invested in such securities, the bonds could not, in Mr. MCCULLOCH's opinion, be issued at less than 8 per cent. interest. Mr. MCCULLOCH defends the exemption of these bonds from State taxation, but his reasoning appears inconclusive, and it is known that the exemption will be severely attacked in Congress. But the point in Mr. MCCULLOCH's scheme which must strike Englishmen most forcibly, is the confidence which he invites in the Executive. He asks for unlimited power in the way of funding the paper currency, and he asks that a surplus, commencing at ten millions, and gradually increasing to forty millions, may be intrusted to the government for the time being. That such things should be asked for is surprising, but if the representatives of taxpayers are found willing to grant them, we may well be astonished. Whatever may be the issue, the course of financial discussion in the States during the current session of Congress, may be watched by us with advantage, as those who are in much the same position may learn by the experience of others.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIANS.

The Governor of the Richmond Bridewell Dismissed.

From the Manchester Examiner, Dec. 20.

Mr. MARQUIS, the Governor of the Richmond Bridewell, has been dismissed by order of the Lord Lieutenant. At a late hour on Saturday afternoon the Board of Superintendence held a meeting for the purpose of receiving the Lord Lieutenant's reply to their request that His Excellency should appoint a commissioner to investigate, in conjunction with them, into the circumsteances of JAMES STEPHENS' escape. By a letter from Sir THOMAS LARCOM, the board were informed that the Inspectors-General of Prisons, having already held an inquiry on oath into the matter, His Excellency could not accede to the application in question; and further, that in accordance with the recommendation of the Inspector-General, he had directed that Mr. MARQUIS should be dismissed from his office as governor of the bridewell; and that in future His Excellency was determined to exercise the right of appointing directly the intern officers of the two Dublin prisons.

ACQUITTAL OF CAPT. M'AFFERTY.

The prisoner MCAFFERTY was acquitted on the 16th ult. at Cork, by the direction of Mr. Justice FITZGERALD. The Judge held that there was no evidence to go to the jury of any overt act committed by MCAFFERTY after his arrival in this country. The prisoner will be detained until the close of the commission, to give the Crown an opportunity of considering the course it shall adopt. In the course of the proceedings several documents were produced on his behalf, to show that he was an alien, and entitled to be tried by a jury partly of foreigners. Among them was a letter from the United States Consul at Queenstown, in reply to one written by the prisoner soon after his arrest.

CORK SPECIAL COMMISSION.

At the sitting of the court on the 18th ult. BRYAN DILLON and JOHN LYNCH were arraigned for treason-felony. The jury was sworn, and the Attorney-General stated the case for the Crown; after which WARNER, the approver, was examined. He deposed that he had seen as many as 500 persons at drill meetings, and the prisoners among them. The Grand Jury found true bills for treason-felony against T. DUGGAN, O'DONOVON, JOHN CASEY, JAMES MOUNTANE and A. NICHOLLS, Jr.

The Cattle Plague.

The disease is still spreading in some parts of England. The Mayor of Colchester has resolved to close the market of that town for eight weeks. The Ives market is also closed until Feb. 1. The disease is spreading at Bradford, Yorkshire, and in the counties of Buckinghamshire, Cumberland, Essex, Suffolk, Herefordshire, Huntingdonshire and Worcestershire.

A letter in the *Times* of Monday says:

By the last returns issued the number of deaths may be estimated at 40,000. There are upward of 5,000 attacked weekly. We are therefore losing each week sufficient for 10,000,000 persons for one day.

The Jamaica Committee.

The *Daily News* says: "A committee has been formed under this title in order to watch the progress of the official inquiry, about to be instituted by the government, into the recent events in Jamaica to bring about a searching parliamentary inquiry into the past and present condition of Jamaica; and to provide Mrs. GORDON and others, who may have unjustly suffered in Jamaica, with competent legal assistance to conduct their several cases before the commission."

THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

The West India mail steamer sailed for Southampton on Dec. 18. Among her passengers are Sir H. STORKES, the newly-appointed Governor of Jamaica; W. ROUNDELL, Secretary to the Royal Commission, also JOHN GORRIE, Esq., Advocate Deputy for Scotland, who proceeds out to Jamaica as counsel for some of the sufferers in the late outbreak. The other Commissioners were to proceed by the next mail.

Treaty with Austria.

The *Times* says: "A private communication has been received from Vienna to the effect that the preliminary treaty was signed on the 16th inst., the maximum duty to be 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, to be reduced to 20 per cent. in 1870. Austria reserves power to make further reductions when the definitive treaty is signed in March, it the British Government yield the concessions asked on corn and wine."

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "Gen. SCHOFIELD has returned to Paris after a visit of nine days to London. He has obtained a year's leave of absence, and he purposes spending the Winter in Paris. He seems much pleased with his first visit to England."

There has been a slight increase in the deaths from cholera in Paris since the last returns made up to the 11th.

An extraordinary rise has taken place in the price of Copper in France within the last few weeks, in consequence of the Chilian blockade. The price of flour has declined in Paris; flour of the 6 marks is officially quoted at 52f.

The *Epoque* has received a first warning for the publication of an article upon the case of the students recently expelled from the Academy of Paris for their speeches at the Liege Congress.

Prince NAPOLEON arrived at Paris Dec. 18, from Prangins, and was afterward present at the funeral of ALEXANDER BIXIO.

The *Liberte* states that Prince NAPOLEON went on the 18th to the Tuileries.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals announce that a supplementary convention to the Treaty of Gastien has been concluded between the two great German Powers relating to the garrison arrangements at Rendsburg. It is also stated that the Austrian Government has sent a reply to the last note of the Frankfort Senate.

The Diet of Bregenz has almost unanimously adopted the address to the Emperor in opposition to the September Patent.

It is asserted that the articles of the Treaty of Commerce between England and Austria have now been fully drawn up, and will be signed immediately.

BELGIUM.

Funeral of the Late King.

A telegram from Brussels of Dec. 16 says: "The funeral obsequies of the late King of the Belgians were celebrated to-day. Crowds, silent and collected, thronged the streets, windows and the roofs of the houses. All the shops were closed."

Inauguration of King Leopold II.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *Daily News* gives the following vivid description of the inauguration of the new King of Belgium on the 17th ult. After describing the scene in the Senate Chamber, he says:

Soon after this the hoarse murmur of many distant voices was heard, and this deepened, first into a roar, and finally into cheers and shouts, amid the confused noise of which something sounding like "*Vive le Roi!*" could be faintly distinguished. By this time there was profound silence in the Senate-house, and every face was directed to the door opposite the Queen's seat, anticipating the arrival of the King. A little stir among the princess and nobles behind Her Majesty, and the King's brother, the Count of Flanders, came in amid another round of cheering. He had accompanied His Majesty on horseback through the city, and his advent now told us that his royal brother was in the House. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, the Prince of WALES, and Prince LOUIS of Hesse, all insisted upon giving up their chairs to the Count, and finally he availed himself of that occupied by the latter, who joined the nobles in the rear. A few minutes of intense silence, and one of the ushers—they had lost no opportunity of distinguishing themselves and proving their affinity to our beadles at home, now by passing the Queen without bowing, now by unceremoniously inducting a decorated stranger to his wrong place—announced simply "*Le Roi!*" All the furious cheering seemed pale and feeble to the burst in which the house indulged now.

From the excited Senators below, to the equally excited populace in the gallery above, by shout, gesticulation, smiles, and in more than one instance by tears, did they all try to demonstrate their affection and loyalty. The poor Queen was so touched that the tears welled up and would not be checked, while the Princess LOUISE, in her affectionate sympathy for her father, turned and twisted the large boquet she held until its plain white paper covering was presented to the company, while the flowers composing it were grasped in her hand. Very pale, and evidently suffering from the excitement he had undergone and the emotions he was suppressing now, the King, in full uniform and with cocked hat in hand, advanced slowly in, bowing at what may be called the royal box and to the Senate at every step. Tall, thin, with dark beard and whiskers, and a pale and sad, but far from unintellectual face, His Majesty's appearance is strongly prepossessing. He halts slightly in his gait, partly, it is said, from constitutional weakness, and partly, yesterday, from the nervousness arising from the trying circumstances of the situation. Slowly and alone ascending the stairs to the throne, and at every step acknowledging the ringing cheers by a silent bow, the King stood up directly the dais was reached, and repeated slowly and with much emphasis and feeling the words from the constitution of Belgium: "*Je jure d'observer la constitution et les lois du peuple Belge. De maintenir l'indépendance nationale et l'intégrité du territoire.*"

Nothing could be more effective than the scene here. The King had neither book nor table before him, and his figure stood out unrelieved, with the velvet canopy for background, the marked and prominent object upon whom all eyes and hopes were centred. Stretching out his right arm as if to pledge his honor to the words he spoke, His Majesty, with deliberation and a certain tremulous modulation of the voice, which was unintentionally effective, repeated the words which again aroused the almost tumultuous enthusiasm of the assembly. This done, he sank back upon the throne, evidently with agitation, and resuming his self-command with difficulty, while the cheering and hat and handkerchief waving were renewed, he produced the paper upon which his speech was written, and without rising read it with admirable elocution to the house. Had LEOPOLD II. studied the art of reading aloud under the most approved instructors, or were he perfect master of the dramatic art, and had the occasion of this crowning been the most favorable for its display, he could not have thrown more feeling into the words he used, or gone more thoroughly to the hearts of those whom he addressed. The following is a translation of the speech, though its mere perusal will give the reader but an inadequate idea of its effect:

GENTLEMEN: Belgium, like myself, has lost a father. The unanimous homage which the nation renders to his memory fittingly responds to the affection which he cherished for it during life. I am touched as well as grateful on this account. Europe herself has not remained indifferent to this mourning; the foreign sovereigns and princes have desired to participate in the last honors that we render to him whom they placed so high in their confidence and friendship. In my own name, and in the name of Belgium, I thank them. Succeeding to-day to a father so honored during life, so regretted after death, my first undertaking, before the elect of the nation, is religiously to follow the precepts and example which his wisdom has bequeathed to me, and never to forget the duties that are imposed upon me by this precious inheritance. If I neither promise Belgium a great reign, like that which founded its independence, nor a great king like him whom we mourn, I at least promise the country a king—Belgian in heart and soul—whose whole life belongs to it.

The first King of the Belgians to whom Belgium has given birth, I have shared since childhood all the patriotic emotions of my country. With it I have joyfully followed that national development which fecundises in its bosom all the sources of strength and prosperity. Like it, I love the great institutions which at once guarantee order and liberty, and constitute the most solid basis of the throne. In my thoughts the future of Belgium has always been connected with my own; and I have always considered it with the confidence inspired by the right of a free, honest and courageous nation who desire independence, who have known how to achieve and show themselves worthy of it, and will be able to preserve it.

I have not forgotten, gentlemen, the marks of good will I received at the period of my majority, when I came to share your legislative labors, and upon my marriage some months subsequently, with a Princess who enters into all my feelings toward the country and instils them in the hearts of our children. It has been very gratifying to me to witness in these spontaneous manifestations the unanimous accord of the populations. For my part I have never made any distinction among Belgians. All devoted to their country, I include them all in one common affection. My constitutional mission placed me above the conflict of opinions, leaving the country itself to decide between them. I earnestly desire that their differences may always be tempered by that spirit of national fraternity which now unites around the same banner all the children of the Belgian family.

Gentlemen: During the last thirty-five years Belgium has witnessed the accomplishment of events that in a country of similar extent to ours have rarely been realized by a single generation. But the edifice whose foundations have been laid by the Congress can be raised and will be raised still higher. My sympathetic concurrence is assured to all who shall devote to this work their intelligence and labor. It is by persisting in this course of activity and wise progress that Belgium will still more solidly establish her institutions at home, and will preserve that esteem abroad of which the Powers guaranteeing her independence and other foreign States have never ceased to afford, and now again renew benevolent testimony.

In ascending the throne my father said to the Belgians: "My heart knows no other ambition than that of seeing you happy."

These words, justified by his whole reign, I do not fear to repeat in my own name.

God has graciously granted the prayer they expressed. May He hear it again to-day. Hay He render me the worthy successor of my father; and I beseech Him, from the bottom of my heart, may He continue to protect our dear Belgium.

His Majesty's speech was received with great enthusiasm. The Queen then presented her son to the Chambers, and their Majesties took their departure amid shouts of "Vive le Roi!" "Vive la Reine!" "Vive the Count DE HAINAULT!"

The presentation of the addresses of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to the King will take place immediately. The exact text has not yet transpired, but the tenor is known to express a desire for concord.

The presentation of addresses to the King by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies took place on the 18th. The Queen, the royal children and the Count of Flanders stood by the King, and the foreign Princes were present.

The address expressed sympathy in the loss which the King had suffered, but congratulated him upon his accession to the throne.

The Deputies were admitted afterward. Their address assured the King of the attachment of the Belgian people to the constitution and its deep love for his dynasty. The address expressed the conviction that the King would preserve that which the courage of the people had founded and the wisdom of King LEOPOLD I. consolidated.

A Te Deum was sung at St. Gudule. The King was enthusiastically cheered.

SWITZERLAND.

A telegram from Berne of Dec. 18 says: "Large popular meetings were held yesterday at Sangenthal, in Berne Canton, and at Coire, in the Grisons, when resolutions were passed in favor of summoning the Federal Assembly for the object of again revising the constitution."

SWEDEN.

A telegram from Stockholm says: "The Joint Financial Committee of the Swedish Parliament have agreed to propose that the Franco-Swedish Treaty of Commerce should be rejected."

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Manchester good firm. Cotton firm and advancing. Exchange on London 2s. 1¼d. Freights 35s.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Dec. 8.

Manchester goods quiet. Indigo again higher. Exchange on London, 2s. 1d.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

By the peace concluded with Bhootan a subsidy of 25,000 rupees is to be paid annually to the Bhooteans, and will be increased to 50,000 rupees should they remain faithful to the treaty. The public health is good, and the crops present a promising appearance. Money is in demand. Imports steady. Cotton advancing.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The drain of gold for Paris and Alexandria continues, and there is still an almost total absence of arrivals. Consols are heavy at 87⅛@87¼. At the Bank the discount demand is on a full scale, but in the Stock Exchange the supply of money remains rather abundant, short advances being offered at 4 to 4½ per cent. £50,000 was taken from the Bank on Monday. The *Kent* and *Great Britain* are the only gold ships announced to have sailed from Melbourne for England; the former has 63,864 ounces, and the latter 124,555 ounces. The *Cornwallis* is on her way from Sidney with 61,408 ounces. The total by these vessels being £835,800.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has issued the prospectus of the Turkish 6 per cent. loan of £6,000,000, recently announced to have been negotiated in Paris at 66.

United States 5-20s improved 1¼; Illinois Central improved ½; Erie debentures improved ¾.

The *Times'* city article of Wednesday, Dec. 20, says: Consols opened at a fresh decline of an eighth, but returned to yesterday's prices at the close, owing to the uninterrupted progress of the drain of gold from the Bank. Consols closed heavy at 87¼@87⅜.

The discount demand at the Bank is maintained, and in the Stock Exchange advances were in increased request at 4½@5 ℔ cent.

French rentes closed at 68f. 25 centimes; 275,000 was withdrawn from the Bank on Tuesday for the continent.

Erie debentures further improved ⅜; Illinois Central relapsed ¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—DEC. 18 AND 19.

Market unchanged; sales for the two days amount to 17,000 bales, 3,000 on speculation and export. Prices unaltered.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—DEC. 19.

WHEAT and FLOUR with a slow sale nominally maintained their value. INDIAN CORN unaltered.

LONDON CORN MARKET—DEC. 18.

Market unchanged.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON steady and unchangen; sales on Monday and Tuesday 17,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester market was inactive but steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and easier. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet; mixed 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet and steady. Pork inactive and unchanged. Bacon very dull and easier. Lard dull and unchanged. Tallow inactive but steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady; Pots 32s.@32s. 6d.; Pearls 39s. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet. Linseed firm. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Resin steady. Spirits Turpentine—small sales at 47c. for French. Petroleum quiet; refined 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 87⅛@87¼ for Money. United States 5-20s 65¼@65⅜. Erie Shares 55¾@55⅞. Illinois Shares 81¼@82.

Non-Arrival of the Moravian.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Jan. 4—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Moravian*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

OUR BUENOS AYREAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The "Stars and Stripes" in South American Waters—Progress of the War—The Paraguayans Retreating—Five Hundred Thousand Head of Cattle Stolen—The Wool Market—Beef Curing and its Difficulties—Steam Communication with the United States.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1865.

As I write a letter for the supplemental mail, I see gaily floating in the harbor the grand old banner, the "Stars and Stripes." It is a feast to the eyes, especially when I remember that it floats over the finest passenger steamer that was ever in these waters, *La Porteña*, from New-York, built for this river. She is light of draft, swift, commodious, clean, and every way beguiling the American back to the joys of the North River floating cities, or the palaces of the Sound. It makes us proud of the old flag to see it gracefully heralding the semi-weekly visits of the *Porteña*, queen of the La Plata as easy as the flag is the queen of banners.

The affairs of the Allies, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation go on with unexpected and almost unsought success. After the loss by surrender of all the troops sent forward to the borders of Brazil, the Paraguayans suddenly turned, and on Oct. 24 evacuated the whole territory invaded. After committing the most senseless and revolting cruelties, sacking towns and devastating hundreds of square leagues that they intended to occupy permanently, they have left all and "skedaddled." From all the province of Corrientes, teeming with flocks and herds six months ago, they have carried away half a million of cattle and subsisted a large army for one hundred and ninety-two days. They whipped and imprisoned women for imaginary political offences, others were carried captives to Paraguay; they stripped the enemy's dead and left them unburied, and robbed everywhere.

On their departure from Corrientes, they desired to obtain from the Spanish Minister a certificate that "all things had been conducted according to the usages of civilized warfare." This be declined, nor was he moved by a threat to sack the town. An Italian man-of-war in port was in good time, and the vandals left, doing but little more damage. They stole all the small boats in the harbor, some forty in number. The Minister of Paraguay on Foreign Affairs issued a proclamation complaining that "Correntes was unworthy of protection." He does not state what would have been the result if she had been worthy.

It is a wonderful thing that the Paraguayans were not molested at their recrossing the river into their own country. The last division numbered some 10,000 men, and they had 20,000 cattle, and the allied fleet of ten steamers was not far away.

The battle-field is now changed from Argentine to Paraguayan soil, and the real difficulties just begin. Paraguay has tropical heat and impassable swamps. It is impossible to work or travel from 9 to 5 each day, and there are no grain-fields, nor cattle-farms, except in regions very remote from our boundary. Moreover, it will be necessary to use iron and lead instead of gold in winning battles from the invaded. By night the mosquitoes are innumerable and insatiable; and the cup of *maté* and an orange, on which a Paraguayan can grow fat in the shade, will not do for rations for the Argentine and Brazilian.

The allies are aggregating 45,000 men near the borders; but when they will invade does not yet transpire. No want of soldiers is felt at present. The numbers of the army remain about the same, as the prisoners taken are, as usual, pressed into the service of their captors, and these accessions will probably make up for all losses of every kind, as the allies have lost very few prisoners, and have taken about 7,000.

The Paraguayans have gained greatly in this war in the estimation of the world as soldiers in battle. Half clothed, or less, barefooted, with old flint-lock muskets and home-made sabres, they stand like veterans. But they are as cruel as the veriest cowards to the defenceless and the prisoner, and they are as regardless of the usages of honorable war as a goth or vandal. They are now regarded as better soldiers than the Brazilians. As they are now to be invaded where every quality they have will come into profitable play, the allies will have enough to do to conquer them on their own soil.

At this season we have our wool in the market. Every train on the longer railroads draws a number of cars of wool, and all roads leading toward this city are thronged with carts, each carrying one to two tons, drawn by six bullocks. The prices are a little lower this year than last, and in every respect but one the wool is better than ever before. There is a little burr that grows on a weed, much resembling clover, that is very bad for the wool. Buyers give five to twenty per cent. less for wool according to the proportion of this burr.

At this season also the cattle-killing begins. It is the season of the best condition of the animals, and the best time for drying the beef. This year cattle are selling cheap. The first great sale of the year was 20,000 head at $5 40, silver $4 20, and $1 90 for bullocks, cows and younger ones respectively.

Beef here is not exported except by salting in thin slices, and then drying, making what is called jerked beef. There is no reason in the world for supposing that good matured beef cannot be salted here and exported as from Illinois. Hitherto experiments have been made chiefly with young and poorly-fed animals, badly killed and worse cured.

If this should meet the eye of one who thinks that there can be made a fortune in beef curing, let him think twice before he embarks. He should be a good judge of cattle, should tell at once the age and weight by the eye. He should know thoroughly every part of the process of curing so as to teach it to thick-headed men. His habits must be so fixed that no cattle dealer can intoxicate him before selling to him. The men he has around him must be sober beyond all danger of temptation. The cattle must not be driven by the job or they will come in skin and bone. In fine, let men like the beef packers in the United States come here and have such cattle as they can select here, with only such workmen as can find employment in the United States, and the beef sent from here will afford a better profit than from any other quarter of the globe.

We have the news that the first steamer of the American line between New-York and Rio de Janeiro has arrived at Rio. It will have another steamer to connect with Buenos Ayres. It is said here that the rate charged for a passenger to Rio will be $250, silver. If this is so, the patronage will be limited as to passengers. It will cost $70 more to reach this place. Sail vessels will carry passengers for $125, and will only occupy twenty to thirty days more, saving the difference between $320 and $125. For most persons the loss of twenty to thirty days will be preferred to the loss of $195.

The Southern Railroad is open to Chascomus—100 miles. The Argentine Central Railroad is open 40 miles out from Rosario, toward Cordoba, and the track is going down with great rapidity.

The wool clip is very large. Money is abundant. The banks have made the rates lower than for two years. The utmost confidence is expressed in the government on all hands. The year 1865 is unprecedented for prosperity to the River Platte. Vessels are chartered for New-York at $6 50 per bale of wool, and ⅝c. per pound for hides. A great many vessels are expecting charters for ports of the United States.

VAPOR.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

An Imperialist View of the State of the Country.

Reception of the Empress Carlotta at Vera Cruz.

Grand Ball and Festivities in Honor of Her Visit.

The Rumored Return of Maximilian to Europe.

He can Call Sixty Thousand French Troops to His Assistance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Dec. 22, 1865.

At last "your own" has reached again the shooting grounds where so many fanciful correspondents are supposed to shoot the beautiful, fat canards expedited hence to the New-York market, to be greedily devoured and digested by an eager public.

Although we must acknowledge having enjoyed the luxuries of our again United States for the last four months, we must confess, with regret, to having drank too freely at the cup of popular feeling on the Mexican question. Now we have made up our mind to be a truthful correspondent, and that task is all the more difficult from the public seeming particularly to relish and patronize sensational lines rather than the more barren truth. Of course, to please public opinion is one of the requisite qualifications of the generality of professionals. Let it be here understood, however, that we are not exactly a professional, that although we are very anxious to please the readers of the TIMES, we can well afford to be independent and tell things just as we find them. Moreover, our editorial orders are, "Write independently even of our own well-settled opinions and wishes." This much said once for all, we begin with begging the indulgence of our readers for a style which we shall not always have time to polish.

We landed at Vera Cruz in time to witness an Imperial ovation. After all the Empress has returned. Her Majesty, it seems, had forgotten her crown or some part of it, or perhaps a trunk, and she is really now among her good faithful people of Vera Cruz; at least, such is the official style of speaking here. Her apartments are just across the plaza, opposite our own. So that we are really basking in the very smile of royalty. Mrs. Mexicano is particularly happy, and allow me to say, proud of the neighborhood. Think of it, ladies of the starry land, we actually stood within five feet of the mighty woman of Mexico when, amid the booming of cannon and a hurraing crowd, she placed again her (we suppose) pretty foot on the carpeted stone of the wharf. I say supposed pretty foot, for we were too busy gazing at the smiling face to notice the lower extremities. Next time we propose to attend to that. Mrs. Mexicano, who pretends to be somewhat of a judge, says that CARLOTTA's features are rather hard and masculine. This, however, is more than atoned for by the most exquisite Imperial manner of smiling upon every one. Her attire was—well I did not see it. Mrs. Mexicano has, however, and says that it was simply a traveling suit. It looked as if Her Majesty had something else to do beside dressing. The reception was exactly what it is in every country on such occasions—plenty of music, a few soldiers, a crowd yelling viva, etc. The illumination of the Plaza and the surrounding houses was really in good taste, and superior to what is generally seen in the United States. As to the enthusiasm of the crowd, let my readers imagine General GRANT passing through some small town, and they may form a correct idea of it. During the whole evening we were not able to discover more than three French soldiers walking leisurely about. There is no question about it, it was a Mexican affair.

Let us think a little, and accept and interpret the significance of the following circumstance: The Empress started from Mexico under the sole charge of Mexican officials. Señor RAMIREZ, the well-known leader and brain of the Liberal party, is the conductor of the traveling court. No escort was placed on the small, shabby Mexican craft which transported the party to Sisal, the seaport of Yucatan. Let it also be understood that Yucatan is the most thoroughly Mexican province of Mexico. That its people are native Indians, and acknowledged as the most warlike population. No French troops ever trod that soil, recognized as the asylum of freedom of the country. Still CARLOTTA, alone surrounded only by a few old gentleman Mexicans, goes, pays a visit to that territory, and remains for some three weeks there, in Meridon, a town of at least a hundred thousand inhabitants. The inference is palpable to all.

Now as to MAXIMILIAN thinking of returning to Europe, there is not the least probability of it. The idea does not seem to have occurred to him yet. I know this fact from a near friend of his. He seemed to be much amazed at the wonderful editorials published on this subject in the States. In fact, according to appearances it will take somewhat more than lines darkening paper to induce the Imperial court to abandon Mexico.

So far as I am able to judge, the prevailing opinion here in Vera Cruz is that MAXIMILIAN's government is not the best possible, but that it is undoubtedly the only one that has tried to work for the good of the country for many long years. As to its permanence, every one seems to expect the solution to that problem from the United States. Is it not also worthy of remark that the French troops all over the Mexican territory are only 22,000 in number? How far could 22,000 men keep down the Juarists, if the Juarists comprised the Mexican people?

I will here correct an impression that I think is prevailing in the States. This is, that France could not send more than a few thousand additional troops to Mexico. I had occasion to see an official document which has been prepared in case of an emergency. According to that document, NAPOLEON can at any time, and is prepared to send and land within three months, from sixty to one hundred thousand men on the Mexican territory. Mark it. I believe that politicians and well-meaning citizens in the United States had better make their calculations accordingly.

In case of a war between France and the United States, which side the majority of Mexicans would take, is a question which we may be able to speak about when we have gone over the country.

Vera Cruz is the same dull hole as ever. Business men complain of the state of things in general and of the roads in particular. MAXIMILIAN has certainly been backward in this respect. The roads ought to have attracted his attention before anything else, and it is just what has been the most neglected. American capital seems to seek investment here a little more freely.

As everybody knows, the Mexican and American line of steamships is in full operation. The communications are very regular twice a month between New-York and Vera Cruz. This line is really well managed, and offers first-class accommodations. Would it not be as well, however, for the efficient agent in New-York to take under consideration that other qualifications beside unsuccessful blockade-running are required to make commanders. The Mexican Express Company have also opened an office here, and their bag will carry this and many other letters. The facilities of this company for sending freight fast and slow throughout the interior are being organized. One thing is certain, their advent is hailed here by all Liberals as well as Imperialists. To-morrow we start for the interior.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1865.

Fortune played us fair in not allowing us to leave Vera Cruz before this, for it has given us another opportunity of gazing once more at the Empress. She gave a ball yesterday to the overjoyed and extremely loyal subjects of Vera Cruz. By pulling the wires of a little intrigue we managed to obtain an invitation. The next step was to obtain the *sine qua non* dress coat for admission. Ours, if we had one, was at the bottom of a trunk, and that trunk on the back of a mule, making its way toward Mexico, or perhaps in the hands of *guerrillas*. A fat friend of ours lent us his, and so attired in borrowed but ample plumes, we made our way through the gaping crowd gathered round what is now called the Palace. Our entry in the presence of majesty did not, to our great disappointment, produce any sensation. We were afraid that the Sovereign might place us in the position of being obliged to show the awkwardness of an American sovereign in the presence of the descendant of the King mighty by the grace of God. Her Majesty, however, had the good breeding and condescension not to appear to remark our presence, so that we had a good opportunity to observe what was passing. Her Majesty was simply but elegantly attired in a white jupon, covered with a tunic of Scotch plaid. The jewelry was scanty. The head-dress was—well, ladies, I cannot tell, but it looked well. CARLOTTA, as usual, looked as pleasant as she knows how to look. She danced, or rather walked twice through that ceremony; once with the Belgian Minister, and once with the representative of Her Majesty of Spain. The crowd inside was greater than without. Indeed, every one that could afford the dress seemed to be there trying to enjoy themselves, and appeared tolerably successful.

The furniture of the rather small ball-room had evidently been borrowed from all around, and gave a rather significant temporary appearance to things in general, and perhaps to the empire in particular. The music was rather noisy, but the supper was all that could be desired in Vera Cruz. The crowd outside was gratified by a small attempt at fireworks and the firing of innumerable bunches of crackers. I was going to forget to mention that the ladies were rather scarce in the ball-room, but plenty outside. One of the most remarkable features of the ball is that party seemed to have nothing to do with the invitations. What they call here returned Liberals were plenty, and talked their mind pretty freely. Some of them are still dissatisfied, but it is only to keep their tongue instead of their arms in patriotic trim. They are not dangerous; all they claim is a little pass from the Emperor. One of them, the last returned Liberal, is just from the camp of JUAREZ, and says that things are running to a low ebb there. He gave us the following piece of news: Don RUIZ, the Liberal Chief-Justice, claims that JUAREZ is not any longer the rightful President, and considers himself (Don RUIZ) lawfully entitled to that position. This has given rise to dissension in the Liberal camp, and Don RUIZ is now on his way to Mexico to acknowledge the empire. ORTEGA, the hero of the Mexican loan in New-York, as you are aware, also claims the Presidency. I should not be surprised if this were to bring about the personal surrender of JUAREZ. Among the outsiders gazing at the entrance of the fortunate guests of Her Majesty was the family of Señor ORTEGA, composed of three ladies and two young men. They are on their way to New-York. One could not but feel sad while trying to guess what must be the feelings of those ladies, undoubtedly accustomed to all the refinements that a high position gives them in their country, voluntarily witnessing the triumph of what they consider their enemy. May the land of the free make them believe that nobody there, it matters not from what quarter of the globe or how or by whom driven, is an exile to the United States. The Empress has now gone on her way to Mexico. Her departure was accompanied by the usual display booming of cannon, ringing of bells, flowers thrown over her carriage, the starting of a balloon and the hurraing crowd. Now Vera Cruz looks dull, and we are decidedly going to leave to-morrow for the interior.

Since attending the Imperial ball we cannot divest ourselves of the idea, after all, it was but a small affair compared with Gen. GRANT's reception at the Fifth Avenue.

MEXICANO.

News from Mexico—Lower California Republicanized—Flight of the Imperialists to Mazatlan—Sinaloa in Similar Peril—Arrival of the Empress at Vera Cruz—Huateca Imperialized.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865.

The advices lately received from Mexico are to the 23d inst. from Vera Cruz, and the 19th from the capital. According to these the Imperialists have been driven completely out of Lower California, and the partisans of the empire in that district were obliged to take refuge at Mazatlan. The Trans-Mexican paper, the *Estafette*, published at the capital, confesses that in the State of Sinaloa, of which Mazatlan is the principal port on the opposite side of the Gulf of California, the Republicans are more powerful than had been supposed. However, it adds that no fears need be entertained for Mazatlan, as it had been determined to leave there a garrison of 500 or 600 French.

The above, with the exception of the news of the arrival of the Empress CHARLOTTE at Vera Cruz on her return from Yucatan, is all that has been received of importance from Mexico. The Empress arrived on the night of the 20th, and was received with all honors. She came from Laguna in the national steamer the *Tabasco*, accompanied by all her suite and Gen. MARIN. The landing of the Empress was the cause of the Spanish merchant steamer *Mocteguma*, that sails between here and Vera Cruz, from being able to sail at her fixed time, having been detained twelve hours by the above-named Imperial event before she was able to depart. The *Mocteruma* and the American steamer *Vera Crus* both arrived on the 27th ult., and it is to the latter we are indebted for the Mexican news.

A vile assassination, similar to one recorded some time ago, took place lately in the State of Durango. Gen. QUINTANILLA, his secretary, and the sergeant in command, were murdered by ten men of the Corps of Guides, who were acting as an escort. The atrocious act occurred at a place called Tangue del Pasage, on the road to Nazas, the object being to rob them.

An official notification has been issued from the office of the Secretary of War, giving the dispatch of the General Commanding the First Division of the Imperial Army, to the effect that the Republican forces of the Sierra and Huateca had submitted to the Empire, and that in consequence peace had been reëstablished in those districts where, for seven consecutive years, as declared by the inhabitants, there had been carried on a sanguinary war.

A paper of Tampico, the *Iris* of the 9th inst., gives the agreeable news that the communication with the interior is open. The announcement of this event is so descriptive of the *real* state of things in Mexico that I have been induced to translate it. It is as follows:

"At last the people of Tampico have received an ageeable surprise. So uncommon has it seemed to us to see mule drivers with their animals in the city that it created as much astonishment as when we see a swallow cleaving the air and announcing Summer. For two years and a half we have not had the pleasure to see this laborious class approach the doors of the warehouses belonging to the merchants to transport their goods into the interior. The arrival of the mule-drivers, we repeat, with more than two hundred animals to this port, is a striking proof that the guerrillas of VARGAS, COSTILLA, BUIJANOS, ESCOBEDO, and others have retired, leaving the highways open, thanks to the untiring zeal with which they have been pursued for the last two months by the superior commandant of this place."

The same paper adds, the bandit PEDRO BLANCO, who occupied Santa Barbara, and was prowling about the estates in that locality with more than 100 men, has been defeated by twenty-five cavalry belonging to Capt. JAQUIN's force, with the loss of only one man.

The band of guerrillas—or as they are styled by the Imperialists—robbers, commanded by UGALDE, were destroyed by another band of like kind, commanded by one CASTILLO. The former were surprised while asleep, and cut to pieces, UGALDE escaping on horseback without saddle or reins.

The first telegraphic message between Merida and Sial was sent along the wires on the 12th inst.

MAXIMILIAN has transmitted to the Empress EUGENIA the medal of civil merit for the noble example of valor and Christian charity displayed by the latter during the attacks of the cholera morbus in Paris.

Several new laws have been published in the official gazette of the 18th. One of these defines the nature, rights and obligations of the inhabitants of the Empire, of Mexicans and of citizens. Another declares which are national festivals; and expresses the manner of celebrating them. Another defines the rights and obligations of farm laborers and of land owners toward them.

Gen. MANUEL RUIZ, Judge of the Supreme Court, delivered himself up to Major BILLOT on the 1st of this month, at Rio Florido, declaring that he had withdrawn from JUAREZ's government.

Instead of the University of Mexico, which has been suppressed, there had been created in the National Palace a public Museum of Natural History, Antiquities and History, of which the Emperor is to be the patron.

The Spanish poet ZORRILLA has been appointed Director of the National Theatre.

By a decree dated the 10th inst., the Emperor has granted to D. MANUEL B. CUNHO REIS the exclusive privilege for ten years to introduce Asiatic laborers into the empire.

Two Frenchmen were lately seized by TOSCANO, in Jordana, from one of whom a large ransom is demanded, under pain of death, and a smaller sum for the other.

Large forces of the French expeditionary corps passed at the beginning of the month through Zacatecas.

LARA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

The Board of Metropolitan Police, in accordance with the 29th section of chapter 403 of the laws of 1864, respectfully transmit their Annual Report for the year 1865, "upon the condition of the Metropolitan Police."

REPORT.

The station-houses of the department remain as exhibited in the Annual Report of 1864, except in the following instances:

STATION-HOUSES.

FIRST PRECINCT.—The lease of the station-house of the First Precinct being about to expire, an arrangement was made for premises situate on New-street, which were leased for a term of ten years, and fitted up with prisons, rooms for lodgers, and the usual accommodations, making a well lighted, ventilated and commodious station-house, much superior to the old one.

FIFTH PRECINCT.—Serious and well founded complaint is made of the condition of the station-house of the Fifth Precinct. The building is small and badly constructed and insufficient. Both the house and prison are of such character as to render good sanitary conditions impossible.

The precinct is compactly built, there being scarcely an unoccupied lot of land in it. The population is as large as it is likely to be, and it is not likely to be divided or its boundaries changed. There seems to be no reason why a sufficient and permanent station-house and prison should not be provided.

Provision should be made for raising $30,000; the sale of the present property, the proceeds of which, with the sum above-mentioned would enable the board to provide a proper and permanent establishment.

SIXTH PRECINCT.—This precinct is situated on Franklin-street, in the quarter which was originally "the swamp," and is of course upon made land. It was built upon insufficient foundation. The rear portion of the building, consisting of more than half its dimensions, has settled continually from the time it was completed, and the process is still going on. The beams are nearly drawn out of the walls, and the building must ultimately fall. It is even now scarcely safe, and it must be rebuilt or abandoned. Measures ought to be taken at once to rebuild this building or procure another. The location is such as to render it incurably unhealthy. A different and more salubrious position is much to be desired.

It would be judicious to authorize a sale of this property, and with the proceeds, and $25,000 or $30,000 to be raised for the purpose, secure proper premises in a more healthy and appropriate location.

TENTH PRECINCT.—The station-house in this precinct consists of the second and third stories of the Essex Market. The office and some other rooms are situate on the second floor, which is reached by a very long flight of iron stairs. The cells for prisoners and lodging-rooms for vagrants are on the third floor. All persons arrested, the drunken and turbulent included, are with no small degree of difficulty to be got up these two staircases for detention in the prison. The building is cold, leaky and unfit for a station-house. Notwithstanding large sums are annually expended by this department in repairs, the men are frequently driven from their beds in rainy weather by water that enters through the roof in numerous places, rendering the premises scarcely habitable.

In 1862 the sum of $25,000 was raised and appropriated to procure a lot and build a new station-house for this precinct. The price of property, even at that time, was so high that this sum proved insufficient for the purpose. After the burning of the Eighteenth Precinct Station-House by the rioters in 1863, this sum was appropriated to the rebuilding the station-house in that precinct.

It would require at least $40,000 to purchase a lot and erect a suitable building. This ought to be done without further delay.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.—The station-house in this precinct is situated, like the Tenth, over a market, and its objectionable features similar to those of the Tenth. New and more appropriate premises ought to be procured.

From $30,000 to $35,000 would be required for this purpose.

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.—Since the last annual report a new station-house has been completed for the Eighteenth Precinct on the site where the station-house was burned by the rioters in 1863, at a cost of $25,000.

The adjoining lot is in part occupied by an engine-house, which has been turned over to the Comptroller by the Fire Commissioners.

The portion of the premises next to the station-house has no building upon it. The station-house is lighted by windows on that side, which would be closed if the lot should be covered by buildings.

It is desirable that ten or fifteen feet of that lot be assigned to the station-house property to secure the windows on that side from obstruction, and to afford convenient access to the rear of the station-house property.

TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.—The lease of the premises used as a station-house in the Twenty-first Precinct expires on the 30th of April next. By reason of the prevailing high rate of rents, the present is a most unfavorable time to make a lease for a term of years. This Precinct is compactly built, and fully populated. Its form and dimensions are not likely to be changed. For these reasons it is advisable to procure a permanent establishment. It is probable that $35,000 would be sufficient for that purpose.

TWENTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.—In 1864 an appropriation was made by the Legislature of $35,000 to procure a permanent station-house for the Twenty-seventh Precinct. That amount proving insufficient, the further sum of $15,000 was provided by the Legislature of 1865, making the sum of $50,000.

The Comptroller purchased a valuable property, No. 99 Liberty-street, the lot being 26 by 116 feet, with a white marble building thereon, five stories high, well built and finished. This property has been altered and fitted up with prisons, lodging rooms, and all the needed appliances of a station-house. The new premises were occupied on the 22d September last, and possession of the old premises surrendered to the Comptroller. This forms, in many respects, the best station-house in the district. The purchase was timely and fortunate; the property is now worth from $15,000 to $20,000 more than it cost.

TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTY-SECOND PRECINCTS.—The Legislature of 1865 made provision in the City Tax Levy for raising the sum of $50,000 to build a station-house for the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and $5,000 to build a prison and lodging-house for the Thirty-second Precinct. Measures have been taken by the corporative authorities to raise the above amounts, but they are unavailable to the department, for the reason that the Common Council has refused or omitted to make an appropriation of these amounts. It is assumed that the law does not authorize, or does not allow, the Comptroller to pay out moneys raised under the city tax levy without a formal appropriation by the Mayor and Common Council. This is unfortunate, and detrimental to the public service, as well as to the police force. For this reason, the board has been compelled to make a new lease of premises for the Twenty-ninth Precinct, under unfavorable circumstances, for two years from May last. For the same reason, the Thirty-second Precinct remains without a prison, involving the necessity of transporting all persons arrested in that precinct a long distance—to Harlem or Manhattanville—for detention, which is attended with inconvenience to the force and to the parties arrested.

Both in New-York and Brooklyn, the delays and neglects of the municipal authorities to comply with the requirements of this department indicate the propriety of such legislation as shall enable the Police Department to realize moneys raised for police purposes without such embarrassments.

BROOKLYN STATION-HOUSES.

Since our last annual report a new building for a station-house for the Forty-ninth Precinct has been commenced, and will soon be completed. When this shall be occupied there will remain but one station-house, (which is in the Fiftieth Precinct,) hired for police purposes by the City of Brooklyn.

The Metropolitan Police is not a municipal institution. It was designed by the Legislature to be non-partizan, and independent in every respect of municipal and local boards and officers. This design cannot be fully realized, so long as any portion of the funds raised for the use of the Police Department is subject to the control of such boards or officers. Instances abound illustrating the mischevious effect of this arrangement. Thus the money raised in New-York, as above-mentioned, for the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Precincts, will remain in bank under the fiscal arrangements of the city drawing (as we understand,) no interest, while the city is paying rent for the station-house accommodations it was intended to supply, and this department is subjected to the expense of a team and vehicle to transport prisoners to distant prisons for safe-keeping.

In the City of Brooklyn the municipal authorities have the control of the funds raised for procuring station-houses and for their repairs.

Feeling no responsibility in relation to the police force the municipal authorities sometimes do not promptly and sometimes do not at all attend to the pressing needs of the police force. When they do act, due regard is not always had to economy of expenditure.

Several of the station-houses are and have long been out of repair. Alterations and improvements have been often required and solicited by this board to secure the health and comfort of the force, but without effect; meanwhile the police force and the public suffer serious detriment.

In the City of New-York, where this board have the control of funds for "Supplies of Station-houses," by a timely contract, coal for the year's consumption (over 1,000 tons) was obtained at $7 35 per ton. In Brooklyn, where the municipal authorities have control of the matter, the purchase was delayed until, as we are informed, the price reached $12 per ton.

The "Inspector's Office" is in the basement of the City Hall, which is inconvenient, damp and unhealthy. Appropriate premises ought to be provided: but measures for that purpose have been opposed, delayed and defeated.

These and numerous other circumstances show, that in order to secure effective and economical working of the police system, the buildings occupied for police purposes, their purchase, construction and repair, as well as the fitting up, furnishing and supplying them, and the funds raised for these purposes, ought to be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, like other moneys raised for the support and maintenance of the police, and drawn and expended by and on the responsibility of the Board of Police—the title of real estate acquired for the purpose to be vested in the cities, counties or towns by which the money is raised.

LICENSED OCCUPATIONS.

The safety and good order of society require that certain occupations should be carried on under a system of licenses, granted by legal authority. The system is adopted for the purpose of regulating the acts of those engaged in such occupations, restraining their irregularities, and protecting the public from abuses.

In New-York, the power to grant and revoke licenses of pawnbrokers, junk shopkeepers, auctioneers, carts and cartmen, hacks and hackmen, omnibusses and omnibus drivers, is vested in the Mayor.

Laws and ordinances provide penalties and punishments for wrongs committed by licensed parties, but they are so rarely enforced that they have ceased to have any salutary effect on the conduct of the offenders.

The whole system needs reform. The Mayor has the power to try and fine offenders, and to revoke their licenses. The police justices also may try and punish criminally in some cases; but all these officers are, unfortunately, dependent in a measure for their places on the very offenders they are called upon to punish.

The hackmen and carmen, for instance, are a powerful body of men. In some districts no police justice could be elected against their combined opposition. Under such circumstances it is not to be expected that such elective officers will venture to alienate their constituents by a firm administration of justice. So entirely conscious are some of them of their dependence upon the good will of the hackmen, that they are reluctant to have such offenders brought before them for punishment. All Mayors holding office at the sufferance of the voting constituency are indisposed to apply serious discipline to this class of offenders. True, a Mayor has power to impose upon hackmen small fines, but hackmen can impose upon him political defeat. The soundness of the principle that Judges of the criminal courts, in order to be just to the public, must be independent of the criminal classes, is illustrated by the insufficient administration of criminal justice in the City of New-York. As rapidly as possible, and by every means within reach of the Legislature, this great and growing evil ought to be combatted and remedied.

If the power to grant licenses in the cases mentioned, and to abrogate them for violations of laws and ordinances, were conferred upon the Board of Police, who are independent of all offenders, the firm and prompt exercise of those powers would in a little time relieve the community from many of the impositions and outrages to which they have long been subjected. Such impositions are numerous and constant; many of them exhibit the moral obliquity of felonious offences. The following authentic instance is quoted from a public journal, as a sample of acts that are by no means uncommon.

"AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF EXTORTION.—About 6 o'clock Saturday morning, ANDREW JACKSON, SAMUEL WILLIAMS and WM. BROWN, colored soldiers, members of the Thirty-first United States Colored Infantry, arrived at the New-Haven Depot from Hartford, where they had been mustered out, en route for their home in Steuben County. They were induced to go in hack No. 446, by PATRICK GLEASON, the driver, who was to stop with BROWN at the Washington Depot, and drive the remainder to a house in Mulberry-street. After driving around for half an hour the coach stopped, and GLEASON told BROWN that he was at the Washington Depot, and demanded $10 fare. BROWN took out a roll of bills, which GLEASON snatched out of his hands, jumped on the box, and drove off. He stopped the coach at the foot of Hubert-street, and informed JACKSON and WILLIAMS they were where they wished to alight, and demanded $10 for their fare. They refused to pay so much. He threatened them, and refused to give them their luggage. A crowd soon collected, which attracted the attention of Officers GARDNER and KENNELLY, of the City Hall Police, who arrested them all and brought them to the City Hall. There they were detained until the arrival of the Marshal. The facts were proven to the Marshal's satisfaction, and he reprimanded GLEASON for his attempt to swindle the soldiers, threatening, if he was brought again for such an offence he would revoke his license."

Notwithstanding the untiring efforts of Capt. BRACKETT for the last eight months to break up the system of extortion practiced by hack-drivers, cases of this sort are of frequent occurrence, and all are likely to continue until the power of granting and revoking licenses is placed in the hands of the Police Commissioners.

It will be observed that the license of this offender was not revoked. He still has leave to plunder the stranger, the poor and unwary, under the protection of a license from His Honor the Mayor. Equally weighty reasons exist for amendment of the license system in relation to pawnbrokers, auctioneers, and venders.

SANITARY MEASURES.

Attention is called to the report of Capt LORD, of the Sanitary Company. This company consists of a Captain, a sergeant, and 33 patrolmen.

It will be seen that they have rendered valuable services during the year. By their means 24,067 nuisances have been abated, many of them of a formidable character. The certainty of the interposition of the police has, without doubt, induced large numbers to adopt measures of cleanliness which would otherwise have been omitted. The public safety demands that the city should be kept clean. It seems just that the cost of keeping private premises clean should be defrayed by the owners or occupants of the premises. This principle was intended to be applied by the sections of the Police Law on this subject. It is, however, defeated in numerous instances, because non-resident owners and executors of estates cannot be reached with process to compel payment of the cost of cleaning their property.

In this and some other features these sections of the Police Law require amendment.

The processes which render a city filthy, noisome and unhealthy are in constant operation; it is therefore proper that the processes of cleansing should be equally increasing. There will be great exigencies, such as the advent of the cholera or other epidemic, calling for extraordinary remedies. Sound policy, however, demands that the ordinary system of cleansing be so continuous and complete that serious exposures of health from filthy accumulations in private premises or public streets shall never occur.

SURGEONS' REPORT.

The report of the Board of Police Surgeons hereto annexed contains the well-considered views and suggestions of educated medical gentlemen who have enjoyed extraordinary opportunities of observation and inquiry into the causes which produce and propagate the diseases to which the people of the city are exposed.

Their exposition of the evils arising from overcrowded tenement-houses, badly constructed and managed slaughter-houses, noxious fat-boiling concerns, disgusting hide-houses and poisonous generating sewers, ought to startle the people and the Legislature into earnest efforts to protect public health.

ARRESTS FOR OFFENCES.

Arrests for offences of all grades have, during the year, reached the number of 68,873, against 54,751 for the preceding year. Crimes of violence toward the person have increased in even greater ratio, as will appear from the following comparative statement:

	1864.	1865.
For felonious assault	462	798
For assault on policemen	35	36
For rape	34	38
For attempt at rape	29	40
For manslaughter and murder	58	—
For homicides of all degrees	—	69
For maim (mayhem)	6	14
Total	624	995

The measure of success in punishing the higher grades of offences appears from the following figures: There were in New-York and Brooklyn during the year 75 arrests for homicides of all degrees and for attempts to kill; of this number 32 were discharged without trial, 2 tried and acquitted, 8 tried and convicted, 31 held for trial, but not yet disposed of; 1 committed suicide before trial. In 46 of these cases persons appear to have been killed by the hands of some other person.

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.

Continued observation confirms the opinion expressed in the last annual report, that "affrays which, if the parties were unarmed, would end in mere assaults and batteries, are likely to result in homicides when deadly weapons are present." It would unquestionably conduce to the safety of human life, and to the peace and good order of society if the practice of carrying deadly weapons on the person should be restrained by penal statutes. In relation to the class of weapons known as slung shot, handy billys, sand bags and metallic knuckles, no sound reason can be urged against providing that their manufacture or sale, and carrying them with intent to use them upon the person of another, should be made a felony. Their use always endangers and is often fatal to human life, and the carrying with a design to use them indicates a felonious intention.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

continue to prevail, carried on under all the customary forms of robbery from the person, larceny, burglary, forgery and arson, but the year's record shows no extraordinary feature. With the increased discipline and efficiency of the police force there occurs a sensible diminution of burglaries. In this connection it is proper to observe that in regard to burglaries and sneak-thief robberies, the citizens are themselves not entirely blameless. By reference to the annexed table of incidental duties, it will appear that during the year 4,285 stores and 668 houses were discovered open and secured by the police. This exhibits a surprising degree of carelessness on the part of proprietors. If the police should be guilty of an equal degree of inattention they would justly merit no small share of censure.

It is feared that merchants are quite too much accustomed to entrust the final closing and custody of their places of business to underpaid employes, and that good character and fidelity in mercantile employes are not appreciated, and do not command just compensation.

The facilities offered to depredations upon property by the careless habits of our people are so great that the complete prevention of this class of crimes cannot be expected. The best measures of prevention would be such as should render difficult and dangerous the conversion of stolen property into money. In rare instances can the thief make personal use of the stolen property. If he could not readily and safely convert it, the chief motive for stealing would not exist. Even when arrests are made for robberies of money or property, conviction is embarrassed and often defeated in perfectly clear cases, by the indisposition of the parties robbed to appear as prosecutors or witnesses. In such cases the recovery of the property seems to be the sole motive of action on their part. That secured, the duty of vindication of the law by the punishment of the guilty is too often forgotten or neglected.

For these and other reasons, we repeat the suggestion contained in our report of last year, recommending that adequate motives be held out, in the character of *rewards*, to induce such information from all classes of persons as should lead to the conviction of persons guilty of arson, homicide, passing counterfeit money or receiving stolen property.

A fund for the purpose indicated could be accumulated by investing from the sums deducted from the pay of policemen on account of lost time, say at the rate of fifty cents per month to each member of the force, to which should be added all voluntary contributions from fire insurance companies and from citizens. Such a measure would directly produce a fund, the income of which would suffice to pay all required rewards for the conviction of receivers of stolen property and other offenders referred to.

The proposal of such rewards would, it is believed, set on foot an interested activity hostile to the great depredators upon the public, which could not fail to produce valuable results.

The association of banks for the suppression of counterfeiting, operating by means of rewards, has realized great benefits not only to banks but to the public.

POLICE LIFE INSURANCE FUND.

One hundred and fifty dollars per year is a small sum to be awarded to a meritorious officer in retiring from the service on account of disability, or to the widows and children of policemen dying in the service. The fund is sufficient to sustain and increase, and the law ought to be amended so as to allow pensions to be granted not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per year.

MILITARY BRIGADE.

The city or municipality is secure against the occurrences or circumstances requiring a resort to the military power to suppress violent proceedings. The law recognizes and provides for such exigencies even in the rural districts of the State. In the metropolitan district there are likely to be frequent occasions for resort to the military force. The process of notifying and mustering the militia is quite too slow for such exigencies, and is calculated to increase the excitement and panic incident to such occasions, and to aggravate the danger of collisions. Calling out the militia is attended with great expense. It is a serious interruption of the business avocations of the members of the corps. The citizen soldier ought to be relieved, as far as is consistent with the public welfare, from the hard duty of using firearms upon a citizen mob.

These and other considerations combine in support of the suggestion that a brigade of the police force—say 500 in number (of the existing force)—be organized in military form, and instructed in the manual of arms, and in evolutions adapted to service in cities. This brigade to be used as a military force only under such grave circumstances as now authorize the Board of Police to call out the military of the district in aid of the civil authority. Such a force, well drilled, accustomed to act together, at all times ready for duty, capable of being called out without adding to the public excitement, and without the knowledge of the hostile parties, would, it is believed, be able to defeat, or arrest in their inception, violent attempts to disturb the peace of the city.

The important reform in the Fire Department, authorized by the last Legislature, is vindicated by the year's experience. The new system will, as it grows perfect in organization and discipline, secure more and more the confidence of the people.

The disbanding of the old department has left a large number of members who continue their organizations in the form of military companies, carrying arms. The military form and drill is kept up, and target excursions are resorted to for exercise in firing. These target excursions exhibit the dangerous tendency of the organizations and the turbulent character of the persons comprising them. They are not so much under the restraints of discipline and law now as they were while acting as fire companies. On a recent occasion, at the Hell Gate Ferry, they commenced a system of robbery and outrage which it required the interposition of a force of police to arrest. Such irresponsible armed military bodies, accustomed to drill, and acting under command of desperate men, are a perpetual menace to the legal authorities, and a formidable source of danger to society. They could not be controlled by the police unless they, also, were armed and drilled. There are numerous organizations in the city composed of quiet and well-disposed persons to which these suggestions do not apply, but it is scarcely compatible with the public safety in a city filled with a powerful, dangerous class, and subject to sudden excitements, to allow armed military organizations to meet, drill and attain the discipline of regular troops, unless they are organized under and by virtue of law, and subjected to proper and responsible command.

HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

The sick time of 1864–5 will appear by the following comparative statement:

	Total No. of days.	Not paid.	Paid.
1865	30,546	12,909¼	17,636¾
1864	24,311½	10,261¼	14,050¼
Increase	6,234½	2,648	3,586½

There is a constant increase in the number of members, who, from increase of years and exposures, are *occasionally sick*. Each year increases the number of the *permanently disabled*. This is an inevitable tendency which will go on to a disastrous result, unless some preventive measures are adopted. The cost of the lost time by sickness paid for during the year was $48,322 64. This amount is liable to increase to twice or three times that amount in the course of a few years. The Metropolitan Police Department and the Supreme Court of the United States present the only instances remembered of appointments to office for life. The system has its advantages and disadvantages. In the case of the police force time will probably show such an accumulation of disabled and useless members as will compel the board to exercise the power of dismissal for physical disability occurring after appointment, to save the department from becoming a charitable institution. An amendment to the pension law, as above suggested, will enable the board to relieve the department of a portion of the members who are unfortunately a burden to it.

It will be observed that the loss of time by sickness is more than equal to the full time of 83 men, or almost four per cent. of the whole force. The cost in money is more than the full pay of 48 men.

The board repeat the suggestion made in former reports, that it is desirable to avoid, as far as possible, conferring on the Board of Police powers and duties which are merely political. They would much prefer, and they deem it sound policy, to avoid all relations to the actions of political parties, in order that this department may command the respect and support of all parties. It is suggested that it would be well to devise some other method of appointing Inspectors of Registry and Elections, canvassers and poll clerks, and relieve the Board of Police from the onerous duty. In this connection, it is proper to say that the election law of last Winter is a great improvement on the former law. Being a recent enactment, in some respects imperfect and not well understood, the appointments were not in all cases such as could be desired. The board are of the opinion that notwithstanding these difficulties, an improvement in the election has been the result, and an advance made toward securing the purity of the ballot-box.

Whether this board shall be relieved of the duty of making these appointments or not, the law should be amended in several particulars. It provides that no person shall be appointed an Inspector or Canvasser unless he resides in the Assembly District within which he is appointed. In some districts it was difficult to find resident persons competent and eligible to hold the office.

It provides that no person shall be appointed unless he is *liable* to do jury duty in courts of record. This rendered ineligible persons exempt from jury duty, who are in numerous instances best fitted for the office. It raised so many questions as to exemption from jury duty and furnished reluctant citizens excuses in so many cases as to seriously embarrass the process of appointment.

Conferring the power to fill vacancies on election day upon the Board of Supervisors, or rather continuing it there, was the occasion of difficulties and misunderstandings.

The intention of the law in relation to the proof of naturalization required of persons not born in the United States, was not clearly understood. On these points the law should be revised and amended.

CHEAP LODGINGS.

The Surgeons' Report, heretofore referred to, exhibits a fearful condition of the population which inhabit the tenement-houses of the city.

Bad and dangerous as these habitations are, there are unfortunately others which are worse. Extracts from the reports of Capts. THORNE, of the Fourth, and JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precincts, will illustrate the fearful degradation and misery of a class yet lower and more depraved than the occupants of tenement-houses. Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, says: "There are in this precinct sixty places, or dens, where the wretched poor, the criminals and the depraved, resort to lodge, paying from 10 to 15 cents per night for the miserable accommodations.

These places are chiefly in cellars, with naked stone or brick walls, damp and decayed floors, without beds or bedding fit for human beings. They are mainly unventilated or lighted, except through the entrance door. In condition they are filthy and disgusting beyond description, overflowing with vermin and infested by rats.

Into these hideous places are packed nightly an average of ten persons to each place, or six hundred in the aggregate.

In violation of the laws of decency and morality, men, women and children, white and black, with no regard to the family relation, sleep promiscuously together, exhibiting less of the impulses of decency than the brute creation.

From the character of these apartments, their owners and occupants, and the manner of their use, cleanliness is impossible, and hideous diseases of various classes and types are engendered and propagated.

While thus occupied they cannot be made decent or healthy, and those who frequent them are beyond the reach of reform, except through the strong arm of the law."

Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, presents pictures of several similar lodging places in his precinct, as follows:

No. 25 Baxter-street, two rooms, each 10 by 6, full ten feet below the street; no windows or other ventilation; bare stone walls; no furniture; a dirty, disgusting cave; twelve to fourteen lodgers nightly, at ten cents per night.

First floor of same premises a drinking place, the resort of thieves, beggars and prostitutes of the lowest class. The Captain says: "I have seen as lodgers eighteen of both sexes asleep in the place during the night."

No. 15 Baxter-street, a cellar, 14 by 18; five beds; naked stone walls; no window, light or ventilation; fourteen persons are accommodated, at eight cents per night.

No. 16 Mulberry-street, one room, 14 by 10, with nine beds, and two beds in adjoining kitchen; twenty persons, male and female, are lodged at 6 cents per night. The building is the property of an officer of one of our city banks, and rents for six dollars per month.

No. 51 Baxter-street, second floor, one room, 8 by 5, contains three beds, kitchen adjoining; several beds on the floor; eighteen persons lodge here, at six to eight cents per night; rent, $7 per month; owned by a well-known citizen in Twenty-third-street.

No. 141 Leonard-street, second floor; two rooms, one 8 by 10, and kitchen adjoining; eight to ten lodgers, at eight cents per night.

A large additional number of similar places are described by Capt. JOURDAN. The occupants of these cheap lodgings consist of drunken wretches, male and female beggars, rag-pickers of the poorer sort, sneak thieves, juvenile pimps, ragged and drunken prostitutes, men, women and children, black and white, herding indiscriminately together. They come out of these dens in the day-time to prey upon exposed property.

From these filthy premises continually arises malaria poisoning the atmosphere that honest and decent people are compelled to breathe. With our laws and our tribunals, as constituted, this mischief seems to be without remedy.

PRETTY WAITER GIRL SALOONS.

Numerous places of resort were established in this city a few years since, called "Concert saloons." Their attractions were music, abandoned women, and intoxicating drinks. They were very attractive to certain classes of men, who were not yet totally ruined, and were resorted to by many who were just entering upon a course of fatal dissipation. The public mind was aroused, and a law passed to suppress them. The effect of the law was evaded by discontinuing the musical entertainment. The continued success of the saloons after the concerts were discontinued proved that intoxicating drink and lewd women were a sufficient attraction without the aid of music. After this modification, not being amenable to the "Concert Saloon Law," they have multiplied and flourished, while their influence and tendency promises to be more and more deplorable.

The following table shows *the number of drinking places where young and comely prostitutes are employed nominally as waiters, the estimated number of visitors each 24 hours, and the amount of receipts for each week:*

Precinct.	No. of Places.	No. of Girls.	Visitors per day.	Receipts per week.
4	95	488	17,812	$8,951
5	1	8	20	150
7	7	35	725	1,525
8	5	78	1,270	2,780
10	18	118	3,645	4,605
14	26	173	2,780	4,362
15	6	66	765	1,820
16	1	2	200	350
17	3	9	65	450
20	7	16	100	209
27	40	157	878	3,025
29	6	41	1,690	2,915
Total	223	1,191	29,950	$31,562

Here are nearly 1,200 daughters of perdition, and their numbers rapidly increasing. Their dupes and victims are counted by thousands. The philanthropist and Christian would be pained, and even men of the world would be astonished, at learning the class and character of the customers of these dissipated places. What seems the best, most cultivated and highest circle of society has more than its share of representatives among the frequenters of these shameless haunts of dissipation and debauchery.

Some law ought to be framed at once, and vigorously executed, to break up and utterly suppress these attractive schools of vice and immorality.

EXCISE LAW.

The excessive use of intoxicating drink is the greatest evil to which communities are exposed. To it may be traced much the largest share of poverty, disease and crime, public disorder and moral degradation which so much afflict society. All laws, organizations and efforts suggested by Christian philanthropy for the suppression of intemperate drinking have failed to produce the desired result. Sound minds are convinced that the appetite for intoxicating drink cannot be effectually restrained by penal laws. The Maine Liquor Law, which was prohibitory, failed utterly even in New-England. All modified systems of restraint have fallen short in their effects of the hopes and expectations of the humane.

The existing system is practically inoperative. Any person can obtain a license, and any person can sell without a license with impunity. Such is the constitution of our courts and juries, and such the state of public opinion in the city, that convictions for violations of the excise law cannot be had without such an accumulation of positive evidence as is difficult to produce. The members of the police force cannot be used to detect and prove the offences without allowing them to enter dram shops and drink at pleasure, which would be destructive of the discipline and efficiency of the force. The police force cannot arrest on view without warrant for this class of offences, and applications to police magistrates for warrants would be addressed to unwilling ears.

The present system seems to have been framed with a view of subjecting the trafic to the supervision of the authorities and improving it as a source of municipal revenue. It has substantially failed. The traffic is unrestrained and very nearly untaxed. The number of licenses granted and the amount received for excise fees have rapidly diminished.

In 1860 the amount received by the Comptroller on account of excise fees was $54,580. In 1864 it was $12,450.

The example furnished by the administration of the internal revenue law of the United States, indicates that it is possible to enforce a well considered excise law for purpose of the revenue.

The number of licenses granted in the City of New-York under the internal revenue law is reported at 7,260. No reason occurs to us why an equal number cannot be issued under State law. That number at the average of $30 each would produce a revenue of $217,800.

An inquiry instituted by this department in May last, showed that in New-York and Brooklyn there were 9,270 places where intoxicating drinks were sold. Of this number but 754 claimed to be doing business under license, showing that 8,516 were violators of the law.

The following suggestions of amendment seem to furnish reasonable promise of beneficial results:

Provide that it be unlawful for any unlicensed persons to sell or keep a place for selling intoxicating liquors, or to give out or pretend to sell, or to have such liquors for sale, or to have, allow or continue on or about his premises any sign or notice of any description that such liquors are kept there for sale, or to give notice or in any manner advertise that he sells or has such liquors for sale.

Provide that the license be posted and continually displayed in a conspicuous place in the room where liquors are sold, and that the absence of the license so displayed shall be conclusive evidence that none has been granted.

Provide that any violation of these provisions shall be a misdemeanor, to be punished criminally, by fine, imprisonment, or both, and authorize the arrest of offending parties on view without warrant.

Confer the power and duty of granting licenses and abrogating them, and of fixing and graduating the fees, at not less than $50 nor over $500, from year to year, upon some board composed of men of integrity and firmness, who are independent of the liquor-selling interest.

Provide that licensed drinking places be kept at all times orderly and quiet, and require them to be kept closed from 12 at night until sunrise, and during the whole Sabbath day, and that licenses shall be abrogated whenever it shall appear to the board that the party has violated the provisions of law, and also upon his having been convicted of any criminal offence.

Provide that courts imposing fines report monthly, and pay over the amounts received to the Board of Excise, and prohibit the court from remitting any fine imposed.

Such a system properly administered would, it is believed, bring the business under the observation of the law and the police, and tend to diminish the mischiefs of intemperance. The finances of the city would be benefited, perhaps, to the extent of a quarter of a million of dollars per annum.

A material reduction in the consumption of intoxicating drink among persons who frequent drinking-places would by decreasing the expense of our prisons and pauper establishments, save to the city a much larger sum. The greater benefits, however, would accrue to the unfortunate persons who frequent dram-shops, wasting time, health, character, and money in dissipation.

The supervision of the police would restrain excesses, diminish the hours spent in dram-shops and deter some from entering them at all. This license system would increase the cost of dram-drinking, and the increased cost would diminish consumption. If drinks cost a dollar, there would be less taken than when they cost a dime. Persons who spend all their earnings in dram-shops will drink but half the quantity when the price is doubled.

These and other considerations justify the belief that a license system with substantially the features above indicated thoroughly enforced would essentially benefit the municipal revenue, and materially aid the cause of humanity and public order.

DOCUMENTS.

Appended hereto are several reports to the Board of Police, as follows:

No. 1. The annual report of arrests and other transactions of the Police force of New-York.

No. 2. The annual report of arrests and other transactions of the Police force for Brooklyn.

No. 3. The annual report of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police and of the Police Life Insurance Fund.

No. 4. The annual report of the Property Clerk.

No. 5. The annual report of the officer in charge of the House of Detention of Witnesses.

No. 6. The annual report of the Board of Surgeons.

No. 7. The annual report of the Sanitary Police Company.

Reports Nos. 6 and 7 concern chiefly the sanitary condition of the district, and are, in view of the probable reappearance of the Asiatic cholera, entitled to particular attention.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

THOMAS C. ACTON, President.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

MRS. ANN BEANCE, residing at No. 153 Wooster-street, made complaint against ANTOINE CARETTE, a native of England, 16 years of age; GEORGE SCHLOSSER, aged 19, a native of New-York; and MARTHA WAY, a native of New-Jersey, 17 years of age, for stealing from her room a quantity of wearing apparel and a few articles of jewelry, valued in all at $55. They were arrested by officer GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct. The prisoners made a rambling statement in regard to the matter, but it did not avail, for they were all committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. An additional complaint was also filed against the two male prisoners, and they were held to answer that charge in default of $300 bail each.

BURGLARY IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

At an early hour yesterday morning, while Officer KASS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was in Seventeenth-street, on duty, he saw a man going past with a bundle under his arm, and acting in a suspicious manner. He arrested the man, and on inquiry found that the property in his prisoner's possession, consisting of a boy's coat, a shawl and a few other articles, and valued at $52, belonged to Mrs. ESTHER MARX, of No. 169 Lexington-avenue. The robbery had been committed by forcing an entrance to Mrs. MARX's residence through the cellar. The prisoner on being arraigned gave the name of JAMES MULLIGAN, and confessed his guilt. He was therefore committed for trial without bail. MULLIGAN is 21 years of age, and lives at No. 252 East Twelfth-street.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, an altercation occurred in Tenth-street, between HENRY GLENN, a bar-keeper, JOHN ROBINSON and one or two others, and a party of night scavengers. While quarrelling the attention of Officer JOHNSON, of the Eleventh Precinct, was drawn to the scene. He hastened to the spot and made an attempt to separate the combatants. Instead of acquiescing they resisted his authority, wrenched his baton from his grasp, and with the weapon began beating him over the head. At this stage of the proceedings GLENN is alleged to have drawn a pistol and fired it three times at the officer, but without effect. The report of the pistol brought other officers to the aid of the besieged policeman, when they succeeded in arresting MCLEAN and ROBINSON, while the others escaped. The prisoners were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

DISHONEST WAITERS.

MRS. FRANCIS WANGRAVE, who keeps a saloon at No. 228 William-street, caused the arrest of FRANZ KLANDEZ and KATE WERNER by Officer JONES, of the Seventh Precinct, on a charge of having stolen from her premises a quantity of bedding, clothing and other articles, of the total value of $109 87. An additional charge was made against KATE, stating that she had stolen $110 in United States Treasury notes from a bureau drawer in complainant's room. The missing goods were found in the prisoner's possession, but KATE denied all knowledge of the money. Both prisoners were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. FRANZ is a native of Germany, and 24 years of age. KATE is 19, and also a German. Both reside at No. 28 East Broadway.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

Officer MILLS, of the Second Precinct, just before daybreak yesterday morning, discovered two men attempting to force an entrance into the clothing store of Mr. LEWIS M. HOLTON, No. 76 Fulton-street. When first discovered the burglars were prying open the window-shutters. The officer sounded the alarm rap for assistance, when the men ran off. One of them, named WILLIAM ELLINGSWORTH, was arrested by Officer NUNAN, who headed him off. His accomplice made his escape. The prisoner was committed for trial without bail. ELLINGSWORTH is a native of England, and 23 years of age.

A HOTEL THIEF.

During the night of the 3d inst. the room of Mr. JOHN F. CURRIER, at the International Hotel on Broadway, was entered with false keys, and a valuable overcoat stolen. HENRY MILLER, the thief, was detected while leaving the hotel, and was arrested with the stolen property in his possession. He was committed for trial.

The Fenian Congress.

The Congress reassembled in secret session yesterday morning, Mr. CORBETT, of Syracuse, presiding. It was noticeable that the doorkeepers were not in uniform, though as strict as ever in preventing those who had not passes from entering.

About 10½ o'clock Col. O'MAHONY appeared in the Hall, accompanied by the Treasurer of the Brotherhood, B. DORAN KILLIAN. The Colonel was introduced to the Congress by the Speaker, and in rising to speak was warmly applauded.

Col. O'MAHONY said it was not his intention to make a speech on that occasion, but he would thank the meeting for the kind manner in which they had received him. He had sent in, by the hands of a committee, all the documents of importance relative to the great questions which had called them together, and they would enable the Congress to investigate the difficulties which had retarded the great work which the Fenians were organized to accomplish. He believed they would act justly in the matter, and lay the blame of the dissensions which had arisen in their ranks where it properly belonged.

Mr. KILLIAN was then introduced, and he announced that his financial report was ready for presentation.

A committee was subsequently appointed to visit the Senate, and request the attendance of the members at the Congress.

The committee during the afternoon reported that they had visited the Senatorial headquarters, and had been informed by Col. ROBERTS that he did not recognize the Congress as a legally constituted body, but he was, nevertheless, willing to afford its members all the information they might desire in regard to the action of the Senate.

At 3½ o'clock, Col. O'MAHONY's message was read, and will probably be made public.

It is believed that the Congress will adjourn before the end of the week.

Immigration.

The following is a statement of the number of immigrants that have arrived at this port from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865, with their destinations:

January	5,319	July	21,290
February	2,466	August	22,011
March	6,171	September	23,204
April	10,818	October	20,069
May	24,461	November	24,446
June	27,119	December	13,911
Total			201,275

THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Arkansas, 5; Alabama, 10; Australia, 18; British Columbia, 24; Canada, 1,601; California, 1,070; Connecticut, 2,682; Colorado, 6; Central America, 2; Cuba, 61; Delaware, 319; District of Columbia, 1,137; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Illinois, 17,914; Iowa, 3,720; Indiana, 2,852; Kentucky, 1,298; Kansas, 412; Louisiana, 294; Massachusetts, 9,899; Maryland, 2,077; Maine, 422; Michigan, 4,024; Minnesota, 1,892; Missouri, 6,971; Mexico, 74; Mississippi, 34; New-Hampshire, 216; Nova Scotia, 46; New-York, 91,480; New-Jersey, 6,056; Nebraska, 117; North Carolina, 27; New-Brunswick, 49; Oregon, 18; South Carolina, 45; South America, 68; Texas, 21; Tennessee, 369; Vermont, 320; Utah, 1,109; Virginia, 585; West Indies, 16; Wisconsin, 6,493.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON CITY RAILROAD CARS.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, on the body of THOS. KENNEDY, aged 6 years, who was run over and instantly killed by car No. 12 of the Bleecker-street line, on Wednesday night, at the corner of Jane and Hudson streets. From the evidence offered it appears that the boy attempted to cross the street, when the horses knocked him down, and before the driver could stop his car the wheels passed over the little fellow and killed him. The jury gave a verdict of accidental death, and exonerating the driver, when he was released from custody.... THOMAS BRADY, aged 53 years, and residing at No. 32 West Forty-fourth-street, attempted on the 27th ult. to get on board a Sixth-avenue car, at the lower terminus of the route. Being intoxicated, a difficulty occurred between him and the conductor regarding the payment of the fare, which was ended by the conductor, Mr. COFFEY, ejecting his passenger from the car at the corner of West Broadway and Worth-street. He was removed from the car by the front platform, but on touching the pavement he stumbled and fell, when one of the wheels passed over one of his arms, causing a compound fracture and several other injuries. Being conveyed to the hospital, he lingered until the present week when death ensued. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, when the jury gave a verdict in accordance with the facts, censuring the conductor for putting the deceased off the front platform, and recommended that more explicit instructions be given to their employes. The deceased was a native of Ireland.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.—A steamboat for the Lower Hudson Steamboat Company was successfully launched from the shipyard of C. & R. POILLON, foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock A. M. Dimensions: Length, 255 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet. She is designed to run on the North River. Her engines are being built by Messrs. S. SECOR & CO.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short causes—1242, 1125, 819, 1077, 391, 1480, 946, 703, 1307, 1768, 1239, 1225, 1808, 1755, 1825, 1826. Circuit—*Part II.*—Nos. 629, 595, 795, 796, 797, 798, 709, 800, 1064, 262, 272, 306, 312, 334, 336, 348, 360, 366, 376, 388.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—7 Preferred, and 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 to 38 inclusive, enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 32, 33, 36, 39, 40, 60, 70, 83. General call 92.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1281, 1769, 1673, 1753, 1765, 1779, 5533, 4997, 1783, 5417, 5043, 4925, 5403, 1217, 1787. *Part II.*—No calendar at the clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1263, 515, 1292, 1315, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1328, 1329, 1331. *Part II.*—Nos. 1147, 563, 1272, 1146, 1165, 733, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1351.

Stamped Receipts—Liability of Express Companies.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 4.

Before Judge Balcolm and a Jury.

James Belger vs. Adams Express Company.—Some time during the war the plaintiff, Belger, who was a Captain in the Union army, dispatched by the Adams Express Company several trunks and packages from Baltimore to a town in Rhode Island. The plaintiff's wife was a passenger on the train which was to convey the baggage in question. One of the trunks, which plaintiff claims contained wearing apparel valued at over $400, never reached its destination; and this action was brought to recover that amount. On the trial the Express Company's receipt for the trunk in question was produced in evidence, and objected to on the ground that it had no stamp upon it. It was then proposed, in order to obviate the difficulty, that the proper stamp be then and there affixed. The Judge decided that under the law of 1864 he had a right to allow the party to place the stamp upon the receipt in court, which was accordingly done; and the stamp having been canceled, was then offered in evidence.

The defendants then insisted that by the terms of the receipt they could not be made liable for over $50 worth of property in the missing trunk. They had stipulated in the printed form of the receipt that they limited their liability to that amount, unless the contents were made known to them at the time of the delivery, and a special contract then made.

The court took this view of the case, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiff a verdict of $50 and interest.

For plaintiff, D. L. Hall, Esq.; for defendants, Messrs. Blatchford & Seward.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

William Smithford, a Canadian, and Carl Prim, a German, were charged with uttering counterfeit currency.

On the testimony of several witnesses the prisoners were identified as having passed several counterfeit 25 cent stamps (postal currency). Officers John Cox and Martin Fisher made the arrest and testified to having found upon the persons of the prisoners the counterfeit currency and counterfeit $10 bill then exhibited. There were quite a number of stamps of the denomination of 50-cents, 25 cents and 10 cents and also the counterfeit bill before named.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Stealing from the Navy-Yard.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John Bennet, indicted for stealing some linen duck from the Navy-yard, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. His counsel, Mr. Hughes, read some affidavits showing the previous reputation of the accused, and that he was in ill health and had five small children dependent upon his labors, and the court sentenced him to ten days' imprisonment or a fine of $25.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Justice McCunn.

James Pendill *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Nathaniel L. McCready et al.; motion granted. George B. Wilmot *vs.* Russell T. Trall; motion granted with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 2.

By Judge Brady.

Lutz *vs.* Lutz; divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 4.

By Justice Sutherland.

Benjamin Wood *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, &c.: memoranda for counsel. Nicholas E. Kortright et al. *vs.* Jasper H. Livingston et al.; report of referee confirmed. Richard Fowler et al. *vs.* Edward O. Fowler, et. al.; motion granted.

By Justice Barnard.

Thomas G. Little *vs.* The United Oil Land Association; motion to continue injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE-OFFICER.

Adam Dick, aged about 25 years, a fisherman by occupation, was indicted for committing a felonious assault and battery on the person of Officer James McDuffy, under the following circumstances, as alleged by the complainant:

On the morning of the 28th of November, about 3:30 o'clock, McDuffy went on duty at the Houston-street Ferry; that, as was his custom, he went into the waiting-rooms, and that he found the prisoner Dick asleep, or apparently so, upon one of the seats; that he awoke him and told him that that was no place for him to be lying, whereupon Dick called him offensive names and threatened to shoot him, saying, "I have a pistol as well as you;" that he then arrested him, but with considerable difficulty. On the way toward the Station-house, Dick struggled to escape, and at the same time to use the pistol which the policeman alleged he had in his pocket; that they struggled for possession of the pistol, and in that struggle that he, McDuffy, turned and fell, and when down that he was struck, he believed, with the butt of said pistol by the prisoner, inflicting a serious wound on the scalp; that the prisoner then walked off, and that he arose and followed him, when he was again threatened by the prisoner, but contrived to follow him till he received assistance, when he effected the arrest.

Several witnesses were called who testified to the general good character of the prisoner, and on confirmation of his statement, which was that he had been to a ball in New-York, but that he lived at Greenpoint; that on the night in question, after leaving the ball he came down to the Houston-street ferry with intent to cross over to go home; that there was no boat in awaiting, and as they do not run frequently at this early hour, he sat down in the waiting room, where he fell asleep, and was awoke by the officer, who then began to treat him in a shameful manner; that he had no pistol whatever, and instead of assaulting the officer he was inhumanly assaulted by him, in proof of which he showed a number of contused wounds about his head, face, neck and hands, and the coat which he had worn on the occasion covered with stains of blood.

The jury returned a verdict of simple assault and battery, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

Judge RUSSEL, before passing sentence, said that while he should deal severely with all cases where the officers of the police were interfered with or abused in the discharge of their duty to the public, he thought this was a case where he might be lenient, as the evidences of abuse on the person of the prisoner were so plain, and the coat saturated with blood so suggestive of violent treatment on the part of the policeman. He would, therefore, only impose a fine of $50 upon the prisoner.

GRAND LARCENY.

Richard Cajay, colored, was indicted for grand larceny, charged with having, on or about the 1st December last, stolen from Paul Slavin a knapsack and haversack which he (Slavin) had set down for a few moments on the sidewalk opposite the Soldiers' Home in Howard-street. The knapsack contained money and clothing to the value of $131. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

BURGLARY.

RENI SUIET was charged with having, on the 16th day of December, burglariously entered the premises of W. T. BLODGETT, 27 West Twenty-fifth-street, his late employer, and stolen therefrom silverware, jewelry and clothing amounting to $1,500.

It appeared that the prisoner, knowing the ways and means of entry into the building, introduced himself through the grating on the street into the coalhole, and thence through the building. He was arrested by Officer DINCOURT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who saw him suddenly disappear on the night in question, opposite the house named, when he followed and secured him. He was further charged with having stolen from the same party, on the 10th December, liquors, wines, tableware, linen, &c. to the value of $111. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for five years.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Peter Mulligan pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with assault and battery on the person of James Monroe, on the 24th November last.

Sentenced to Penitentiary for one year.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE KNIFE USED BY A CHILD.

Henry Strondle, a boy aged 10, was charged with stabbing Peter Hart, a boy about a year younger than himself. Witness was too young to understand the nature of an oath, and his statement was taken. He said the prisoner, (who had to stand on tip-toe to look over the railing,) stabbed him in the breast with a penknife. The stabbing was not denied, but the defence set up was provocation. Henry Hand, another boy said: I saw four fellows at him (prisoner,) and they punched him and knocked him down; he got up and ran in the middle of the street, and they followed him up and he couldn't get away, and he stabbed that little chap; he was in the crowd at the time. Guilty—remanded.

BURGLARS ABROAD.

Daniel Killaher and John Skelly were charged with carrying burglars tools, with intent to commit a felony. Officer Francis Martin said he saw the prisoners on New-Year's night skulk into an alley near Hester-street and the Bowery. Suspecting them to be burglars he caused their arrest, and on searching Killaher they found a new made jimmy about two feet and a half long, a very formidable looking weapon. On Skelly nothing was found. As they were together, no doubt a burglary was planned in which both should participate, but nothing being found on Skelly he was discharged. His associate was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

THE SENTENCE OF THOMAS J. MUNDAY.

Thomas J. Munday, well known at one time in political circles, pleaded guilty to the offence with which he was charged, of entering a church and outraging decency. Munday was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and has held some very lucrative positions in this city. Before being placed at the bar he sent to the court a very long and curious document in mitigation of punishment. He claimed that the offence with which he was charged was a mania, and he gives the dates of the various times when he has been arrested for this offence. In 1848 he says he was arrested and taken before Justice McGrath. Again he was arrested, and Recorder Talmadge very kindly consented to have a *nolle prosequi* entered in his case. Again, in Saratoga, Mr. Morrissey and Tom Hyer caused him to be taken in custody. In Philadelphia he was also unfortunate. Now he was up again for the same offence, but on every occasion he solemnly averred that he was unconscious of ever having done anything wrong. When asked to plead, he said; "I don't think it's worth wasting time to go through with a trial. I don't think a child of that age (about nine years) would come into court and tell an untruth. The probability is I am guilty—but the condition in which I was that night or morning, makes me, I think, not accountable for what I did. It is a weakness of mine, and there is no person living feels this disgrace more than I do. I am too sociable when I meet with my friends, and on this occasion, on Christmas Eve, I had met with two friends from Savannah. It was a stormy night, and my impression is that I sought shelter in the church, and the first thing I remember is being behind a stove, in the act of undressing myself.

In passing sentence, Judge DOWLING remarked on the pain that it gave him. He had looked at the document that had been sent to the court, and had taken that into consideration, but the community had been insulted in a church. The prisoner had suffered imprisonment before for a similar offence. At one time he was one of the most popular men in New-York, and had been elected to the Legislature. If he had behaved himself, no man had a better opportunity to distinguish himself than he had, having been favored with a good education and the support of many warm friends. He (Judge Dowling) was sorry to say that Munday was the associate of vile persons. But a few weeks since the prisoner enticed a friend into a gambling saloon, and had him robbed of all he had. The accused was sent to the penitentiary for four months.

A SWELL-MOBSMAN IN DIFFICULTY.

Thomas Bigelow, one of the most noted, stylishly-dressed, gentlemanly pickpockets in this city, was charged with an assault with intent to steal as a pickpocket. Joseph Eustace, detective, said he was an officer of the Metropolitan Police. On Friday, the 29th of December, he arrested the prisoner. The prisoner was getting in a car at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway. He stopped on the first step of the car, and there was a gentleman on the car, and the car was pretty well crowded. Prisoner lifted the skirt of the man's coat, and put his hand on the right hand pantaloons pocket. Witness had often seen the prisoner; but inquiry into character was objected to by Mr. Howe, prisoner's counsel. The cross-examination was as follows:

Q. Did the party he laid his hands on say anything, or did he know of it? A. No.

Q.—Was he in the act of going in or coming out? A.—He stood on the first step, and let people go in and out; I was right behind him; he only touched one person; I don't know the person he touched.

Q.—Then for aught you know it might have been his father, brother, or particular friend? A.—Yes; I could not tell whether the touch was friendly or accidental.

The prisoner was acquitted, but told to keep off the steps of cars if he wished to avoid the annoyance of an arrest.

CURIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICER.

John Ellis was charged with assaulting Officer James Carson, of the Fifth Precinct, and with drawing a knife and threatening to stab him. The officer said that on the 1st of January, he was called on by a rap, and going where the trouble was he found a crowd, and a man wanted him to get his hat that was in defendant's house. He went up on defendant's stoops in Harrison-street, and asked for the hat, and he refused to give it, and rushed at witness. After arresting him it was concluded to let him go as it was New-Year's night, when he pulled out his knife and threatened to stab witness.

Mr. Howe said they fortunately had a defence, and a witness to substantiate what he had to say. This man Ellis, the prisoner, had opened a house in the Fifth ward. In the course of the day Officer Petit, of the same precinct, gave Mr. Ellis a New-Year's call, in full uniform. Mr. Officer Petit was well received, wined and sandwiched with Mr. Ellis, but afterwards made a base proposition to Mrs. Ellis. After the officer left, Mrs. Ellis informed Mr. Ellis of the insult she had received. Officer Petit came back to the house again with, as he charged, two rowdies, when Ellis ordered him to leave the premises. He didn't. Then he gave Officer Petit a slap in the face and cleared him out. The officer's friends took his part, and Ellis made them tret out in double-quick time. Petit then rapped for assistance, when Officer Carson came, and Ellis, having his blood warmed up, neither feared the law or the Police Department, and committed the assault on complainant. A witness, who gave the name of Dominick Cogan, testified to Policeman Petit being slapped in the face by Ellis, being ordered out of the house, and of being shoved out; the officer was charged with having done something, but what it was, he could not say.

The accused was found guilty and remanded. The court did not entertain a very high opinion of the officer that would take a slap in the face.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 4, 1866.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104⅜	20 Cen. Am. T. Co.	28
5,000 do	104¾	100 Cumb. Coal Pr.	[illegible]
5,000 do	104¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
15,000 do	104¾	100 do....s30	97
10,000 do......2d call	104¾	200 do....s10	97
12,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C.'62	103¾	15 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	105½	300 do....2d call	[illegible]
25,000 do	105¾	400 Erie Railroad......c	[illegible]
2,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s C.'64	102	600 do	[illegible]
16,000 do	102½	200 do	[illegible]
65,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s C.'65	102½	100 do....s30	[illegible]
50,000 do	102¾	100 Hud. Riv. R....b30	[illegible]
20,500 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	93½	100 do	[illegible]
21,000 do	93¾	100 Cleve. & Tol.	[illegible]
500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser. Small	98⅜	200 Reading R.	[illegible]
10,000 do....Small	98	500 do....b10	[illegible]
1,000 do	99	1200 do	[illegible]
25,000 do	98⅞	100 do	[illegible]
10,000 do..2d Ser	98⅞	150 Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
133,000 do	98¾	500 M. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
20,000 do..3d S.Small	98¾	1000 do	[illegible]
35,000 do	98⅝	200 do....b10	[illegible]
47,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		200 do....s10	[illegible]
New Issue	98⅞	100 do....b10	[illegible]
20,000 Oregon War L'n,		500 do....s60	[illegible]
Half year	101½	800 Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
1,000 N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty		2000 do	[illegible]
Loan	98¾	80 do	[illegible]
500 Virginia 6s	72	1200 do	[illegible]
1,000 N. Car. 6s	87½	1500 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	87¾	300 do....2d call.s10	[illegible]
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.		100 Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
Issue	79	20 do	[illegible]
3,000 Missouri 6s	78¾	400 Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	28¾	500 do....b30	[illegible]
10,000 do....2d call	28½	100 Chi. & N.W.Pr....s30	[illegible]
1,000 Harlem 1st M.	100	200 do....s10	[illegible]
700 Am. Gold	142⅞	200 do	[illegible]
10,000 do....s30	142	400 Chi. & R. I.	108⅞
8 Bank of Commerce	105	15 Chi. B. & Q.	114
50 Ninth Nat. Bank	102	40 do	113½
100 Canton Co.	45¾	10 do	113
100 Cen. Coal Co.	53	100 Mil. & P.du C.R.	[illegible]
53 West. U. Teleg'h	59	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	[illegible]
200 Quick. Min. Co.	44½	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000 U.S.6s,5-20 C.'64	102¼	400 Reading R.	[illegible]
27,000 U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		100 P., Ft. & Chi.	[illegible]
New issue	98⅞	100 do	[illegible]
100 Quick. Min. Co.	43¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
300 New-York Cen. s60	96	300 Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100 do	96⅜	2500 do	[illegible]
100 Erie Railroad......c	96⅞	500 do....s30	[illegible]
100 Hudson River R.	108¾	500 do....s60	[illegible]

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104½	100 Mar. Pref.	[illegible]
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	105⅜	300 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100,000 do	105	100 do	[illegible]
14,500 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102	100 Hud. Riv. R.	[illegible]
500 do....Small	102⅜	100 Reading R.	[illegible]
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		500 M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
Second Series	98⅜	700 Cleve. & P....s60	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		1500 do	[illegible]
New Issue	98⅜	1500 do....2d call	[illegible]
100 Quick. Min. Co.	44¼	200 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
100 do....2d call	44	300 Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
25,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	28¼	500 do....2d call	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Central	96⅜	200 Chic. & Rk. Is.	[illegible]
000 do....s30	96⅝	200 do	[illegible]
300 do..2d call.b30	97	100 P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
200 do	97		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Cum. Coal	44½	100 Ch. & N. W....b30	[illegible]
200 Reading R..x-d.b3	107	100 do	[illegible]
200 M. S. & N. I....c	75	100 do	[illegible]
400 do	75	100 do....s30	[illegible]
200 do....b3	75	100 do	[illegible]
1000 Cleve. & P.x-d..b10	84¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
500 do....c	84⅜	100 Rutland Marble	[illegible]
700 do....s20	84	100 do	[illegible]
500 do....c	84⅜	600 Erie Railroad....s3	[illegible]
400 do	84⅜	200 do....b4	[illegible]
700 do	84⅜	400 do	[illegible]
200 do....b5	84⅜	200 do	[illegible]
200 do....b10	84⅜	100 do....b3	[illegible]
100 Chic. & R. I....b3	109	600 do	[illegible]
100 do....s10	108⅝	400 do	[illegible]
100 do....s3	108⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol.	[illegible]
100 do....b10	109		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Mariposa M.Co.b30	15	1800 Mich. S. & N.I.	[illegible]
100 do	14⅞	400 do....b3	[illegible]
700 N. Y. Central	96⅞	400 do	[illegible]
300 do....s3	96⅞	100 do....c	[illegible]
300 do	96⅜	400 do....s3	[illegible]
200 do....b3	96⅞	400 do	[illegible]
100 Erie Railway	96⅞	200 do	[illegible]
500 do....s3	96⅜	100 do....b3	[illegible]
100 do	96⅜	300 do	[illegible]
100 do....b3	96⅜	400 Cleve. & P.x-d....s3	[illegible]
300 do	96⅝	500 do	[illegible]
100 do	96⅝	2800 do	[illegible]
200 Reading R.x-d.	106¾	500 do....s5	[illegible]
2000 do....s3	106⅝	400 do	[illegible]
200 do	106⅝	200 Clev. & Tol.	112½
200 do....b3	106⅝	200 Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
40 do	106⅝	200 do....s5	[illegible]
100 Chi. & N. W.Pr....s5	61⅞	200 Chic. & N. W....b3	[illegible]
300 do	62	100 do	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	44⅝	100 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
500 Reading R.x-d.	106⅝	500 do	[illegible]
200 do....s3	106⅝	600 do....s3	[illegible]
400 do	106⅝	100 do....s3	[illegible]
600 Mich. S. & N. I.	74⅝	100 Chi. & N.W.Prf.	[illegible]
500 do....b3	74⅝	200 do....b3	[illegible]
200 do	74⅝	200 do	[illegible]
600 Cleve. & Pitts..x-d	86⅛	800 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
1500 do....b3	86⅛	500 do....s3	[illegible]
1100 do....s3	86⅛	200 do....b3	[illegible]
1300 do	86⅛		

THURSDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

The Official exhibit of the Public Debt of the United States from the Treasury Department, this morning, to the 1st of January, 1866, compares as follows with the 1st of December, 1865, exhibit:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1866.

	Dec. 1, 1865.	Jan. 1, 1866.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
New 5-20s, 1864	100,000,000	100,000,000
New 5-20s, 1865	59,590,300	59,500,300
6 ℘ cents., 1881	282,667,450	282,645,800
5 ℘ cents., 10-40s	172,770,100	172,770,100
Old 6 ℘ cents	19,339,592	19,339,592
Old 5 ℘ cents	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total gold-bearing	$1,167,169,942	$1,167,148,292
7-30 ℘ cents	$830,000,000	$830,000,000
Compound L. Tenders	167,012,141	180,012,141
5 ℘ cent. L. Tenders	32,536,901	8,536,900
6 ℘ cent. certificates	55,921,000	60,667,000
Deposits on interest	89,523,107	97,257,194
6 ℘ cent. to Pacific Railroad	2,538,000	3,002,000
Total currency Interest	$1,177,531,149	$1,179,475,235
Greenbacks	$426,741,396	$426,231,290
Gold Certificates	7,200,440	7,288,140
Fractional Currency	26,105,197	26,000,420
Requisitions unpaid	509,231	
Total free of interest	$460,556,264	$459,519,950
Less Treasury balances	*91,811,521	*90,728,881
Total	$368,744,743	$368,791,069
Past due debt	1,187,480	1,166,890
Grand total gold debt	$2,714,633,314	$2,716,581,536

*On Hand	Dec. 1, 1865.	Jan. 1, 1866.
In coin	$47,224,379	$45,735,550
Currency	44,587,142	44,993,271
Total as above	$91,811,521	$90,728,881

The aggregate change in the Public Debt the past month is less than two millions. The changes in detail are:

Increase of 6 ℘ cent. Certificates	$4,746,000
Increase of 6 ℘ cents to Pacific Railroad	464,000
Increase of 6 ℘ cent. Deposits	7,734,084
Together	$12,944,084
Net decrease in 5 and 6 ℘ cent. Legal-Tenders	11,001,001
Difference	$1,943,083
Other small differences	5,140
Increase of Debt in December	$1,948,223

The Public Debt reached its maximum on the schedule of the 31st of August last, when

the total stood	$2,757,781,190
Present total	2,716,581,536
Net reduction in four months	$41,199,654

The Public Debt stood, on the 1st October last, at the close of the First Quarter of the current fiscal year

current fiscal year	$2,745,061,844
As against Jan. 1, 1866	2,716,581,536
Decrease in Second Quarter	$28,580,308

The Secretary estimated that for the second, third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year, (say up to 30th June, 1866,) his revenues would fall *short* of the demands upon the Treasury by $112,194,947. At the end of the second quarter, he finds them in *excess* $28,580,308—a result which justifies his revised opinion, as expressed in this city, a few days since, that he will really require *no* fresh loans to carry him to the close of the fiscal year, whatever may be done in the way of funding existing obligations.

The following is the movement of United States Legal-Tender and National Bank Currency for the past six months:

	Legal Tender.	National Bank.	Aggregate.
July 1	$668,776,756	$146,927,975	$815,704,731
Aug. 1	684,762,666	161,196,820	845,959,486
Sept. 1	683,735,931	179,981,520	863,717,451
Oct. 1	677,734,870	194,182,630	871,917,500
Nov. 1	633,709,511	210,266,040	843,975,551
Dec. 1	626,282,438	224,954,875	841,237,313
Jan. 1	614,780,430	237,371,155	852,151,585

The price of Gold opened this morning quite weak on the favorable tenor of Foreign news by the new Bremen and Southampton steamer *Herrman*, and a further decline of *one per cent.* from yesterday's lowest sales was subsequently precipitated by the failure of one of the active firms operating in the Gold Room, generally for the rise. Sales were made as low as 142⅛ ℘ cent., but later in the dealings the price recovered to 143⅛ ℘ cent. Exchange on London was made

weaker by the news of a further advance of 1@1½ ₱ cent. in United States 5-20s in London, and a firm Cotton market in Liverpool. These advices, taken in connection with the freight engagements for 6,000 bales of Cotton yesterday, and the receipt of large sums of Southern-drawn bills on England, made against Cotton, caused a dull feeling in Exchange, though the decline in Gold created a fair inquiry at 108⅞@109 ₱ cent. from Importers and others for Saturday's mail.

The supply of Money to the Brokers at call continues to increase, the effect of the January dividends being sensibly felt since Tuesday. Another cause of ease is the tenor of the foreign news in respect to American credit, after the receipt of the full texts of the Annual Message of President JOHNSON and the Report of Secretary McCULLOCH.

On the Stock Exchange the price of United States 5-20s of 1862 was 105¼@⅜ ₱ cent. at the early Board, but as the advance on the other side is partially qualified by the sudden decline in Gold, there was a disposition in the afternoon to await further advices, and also to see the points at which Gold and Exchange will come to a stand for the steamers of Saturday. The new 5-20s of 1864 and 1865 were firmer than yesterday, while the 7.30 ₱ cent. Currency loans were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower.

The Railway Speculation opened with a fair measure of steadiness, but with one or two exceptions the subsequent course of prices was downward, and nearly all the New-York and Western lines were lower than on Wednesday. The prominent exception among the latter was Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which recovered all that was lost on yesterday's market. The movement in this Stock continues a puzzle to the Street, and it seems to be wholly independent of the remainder of the market, and of the financial and traffic influences which ordinarily affect the Railway speculation. The *Bulls* in Erie Common Stock hold up the price with much stubbornness, and to all appearances control the supply of Cash Stock on the Street at will, letting the price down 1@1½ ₱ cent., and as suddenly advancing it on the *shorts*, when it is made their interest to do so.

At the close of business, the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States were firm again. The old 5-20s, 105¼; the 1865s, 102¼ ₱ cent.; the 7.30s 98⅜@98⅞@99 ₱ cent. for the several series. The Railways were also on the advance, and the general market left off about as follows, as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The Gold-Room firm that suspended payment to-day are believed to have held about $1,500,000 Gold on hand and on contracts maturing. The price, after recovering to 143⅛, returned to 142⅝@¾ ₱ cent.:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	93⅝	93⅝	Northwest	36	36⅜
U. S. 5-20s	105	105¼	N. West Pref	62⅛	62⅜
U. S. 7-30s	99⅛	99	Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central	97¼	99⅞	Fort Wayne	103⅜	103⅜
Erie	96⅜	96⅜	Cumb'land Coal	44⅛	44⅝
Hudson	109	108¾	Quicksilver	44⅛	44
Reading	106⅜	106⅜	Mariposa	14⅜	14¾
Mich. Southern	74¾	74⅞	Canton	45⅛	45¼
Illinois Central	133	132	Ohio Certificates	28½	28½
Pittsburgh	84⅝	86¼	American Gold	143⅛	142¾
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	109	108⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Union	116	Metropolitan	120½
America	125	People's	107
Tradesmen's	130	Nassau	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Corn Exchange	112
State of New-York	103	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	105	Commonwealth	101
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	Atlantic	98
Broadway	225	Importers' & Traders'	96
Ocean	91	Park	140
American Exchange	109½	N. Y. Nat'al Ex. B'k	114
Chatham	130	Central National	108
Bank of the Republic	110	First National	207
Hanover	105	Fourth National	96
Irving	106	Ninth National	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	98	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	91
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	100	Gal. & Chic. Ext	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M '75	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	96
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	99½	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct., '69-72	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. nw 1st M. 8's 82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	108½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	82
N. Ind. Goshen L., '78	93	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	104	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	79	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	49⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	94
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	80	Chic. & Alton Inc.	85
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	75	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	77

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of *ten* per cent.; Commercial, *five* per cent.; Germania, *five* per cent.: Howard, *five* per cent.: Star, *five* per cent.; American, *five* per cent.; Equitable *four* per cent.; and Fireman's, *five* per cent.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,450,907 42—for Customs, $449,000; on account of Loan, $573,000; Coin Certificates, $851,480. Payments, $1,306,794 82. Balance, $66,370,406 20.

Pennsylvania Finances.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 4.

We received yesterday a copy of the report of the Auditor-General of this State, which embodies a good many figures on important subjects, and from them we glean the following receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November last:

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
December, 1864	$504,699	December, 1864	$124,141
January, 1865	636,258	January, 1865	889,672
February	466,780	February	113,098
March	254,595	March	361,287
April	405,220	April	561,420
May	229,036	May	194,754
June	261,229	June	168,749
July	1,999,560	July	1,066,068
August	503,919	August	515,128
September	307,975	September	137,340
October	218,395	October	159,283
November	430,919	November	1,497,585
Total	$6,219,989	Total	$5,788,525
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864	1,942,203	Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1865	2,373,668
Total	$8,162,193	Total	$8,162,193
Add depreciated funds in Treasury, unavailable	41,032	Add depreciated funds in Treasury, unavailable	41,032
Total	$8,203,225	Total	$8,203,225

The balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, it will be observed, is $2,373,688, against $1,942,203 at the close of the fiscal year 1864—showing an increase of $431,465.

From the same document we learn that the entire public debt of the Commonwealth on the 1st of December last amounted to $37,476,258, of which sum $24,-881,066 is overdue State bonds. The loans to mature are as follows:

Amount reimbursable in the year 1868	$2,134,326
Amount reimbursable in the year 1870	1,710,200
Amount reimbursable in the year 1877	4,442,000
Amount reimbursable in the year 1878	376,000
Amount reimbursable in the year 1879	400,000
Amount reimbursable in the year 1882	715,000
Amount military loan in the year 1871	2,820,750
Amount bank charter loans	295,069
Amount relief notes in circulation	97,251

It will thus be seen that about two-thirds of the Pennsylvania State debt is over due—a rather discreditable fact, and one among others that tends to depress the price of the loans below what they should be. There is no good reason why the bonds of Pennsylvania should not sell as high as those of the State of New-York. The State, it is known, in August, 1842, and at various times between that date and August, 1844, issued certificates to the holders of the State loans, for interest due on the same at the several semi-annual periods intervening, to the amount of $4,502,824. Of this sum there has been funded, and cancelled and paid at the treasury, at various times, $4,360,494, leaving a balance of unfunded certificates, on the 1st of December last, of only $13,066. The amount of relief notes is reduced to $40,981 of the old issue and $56,270 of the reissues—in all $97,251. Of the $1,514,332 of scrip issued to domestic creditors there has been redeemed $1,514,186—leaving a balance of only $146. The public debt of the State on the 1st of December, 1864, was $39,379,604. Within the year ending on the 30th of November, 1865, there was redeemed $1,708,518 of 5 ₱ cent. stock, $20,000 of 4½ ₱ cent. stock, $578 of domestic creditors' scrip, and $179,250 of military loan of May 15, 1861—in all $1,903,345, leaving the debt as stated, Dec. 1, 1865, $37,477,258.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 42 bbls. Ashes, 5,670 bbls. Flour, 2,670 bags Corn Meal, 969 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Corn, 8,100 bushels Oats, 3,325 bushels Malt, 219 bbls. Pork, 203 pkgs. Cut Meats, 736 pkgs. Lard, 157 bbls. Beef, and 81 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Has been quiet and depressed. We quote: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@24c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23½c.; Rio at 17½c.@20½c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18½c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request at uniform prices. Middlings, 52c.@53½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 6,750 bales.

Current Prices in New-York for Liverpool Classification.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	41	41	41	42
Middling, ₱ lb	52	52	53	54
Middling, fair, ₱ lb	58	58	59	60

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day was as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Standard, 34c.; Pepperell E, 33c.; Atlantic D, 32c.; Nashua A, 31½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 52½c.; James Mills, 40c.; Hope, 40c.; Bates B B, 37½c.; Newburyport ¾, 33½c. Prints—Cocheco, 27c.; Sprague, 26½c.; American, 26c.; Lancaster, 28c. Delaines—Armure, 26c.; Pacific, 29c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 35c.; Winthrop, 30c. Corset Jeans—Amoskeag, 30c.; Laconia, 27½c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 50c.; Laconia, 42½. Ticks—Amoskeag A, 67½c.; Amoskeag B, 52½c.; Amoskeag C, 47½c. Kentucky Jeans—Richmond, 67½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, twenty to fifty hoops, in good demand; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Philadelphia—Market for Cotton goods firm, and rather more active; woolens steady. Boston—Market firm; goods readily taken at full prices. Providence—Goods generally firm; better feeling in regard to Prints. Baltimore—Our market has an improved tone.

EGGS—The market for Eggs is unchanged. Receipts are larger and prices in some cases are lower than quotations: State and Jersey, 38c.@40c.; Ordinary Western, 34c.@36c.; Western, by Express, 36c.@38c.; Canada, 36c.@38c.; Limed Eggs, 33c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and has been in limited demand to-day. Prices of low grades have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Medium and choice brands have been held quite firmly, but have not been in much request. Sales since our last 7,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 40@$7 80; common to choice Extra State at $8 25@$8 85, chiefly at $8 30@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$9 15 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 40	@$7 90
Extra State	8 25	@ 8 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 30	@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 85	@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20	@11 75
Extra Genesee	9 00	@11 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	10 00	@15 75

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 850 bbls., in lots, at $8 90@$10 15 for poor to good, and $10 20@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 350 bbls. Extra at $8 35@$11 40 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy, at $4 20@$4 25 for Western, $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—All kinds of foreign have been quiet and depressed. The market for domestic Apples is without much change. Holders of fine qualities are firm in their views, and do not seem anxious to sell, expecting better prices when the large quantities of poor are closed out. We quote: Apples, Fancy Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Mixed Western, $3@$4; Apples, Common Western, $2@$3 ₱ bbl.; Grapes, Isabella, ₱ lb., 4c.@10c.; Grapes, Catawba, ₱ lb., 15c.@18c.; Cranberries, Eastern, ₱ bbl., $11@$12; Cranberries, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ bbl., $12@$13. Holders of Dried Apples are not as anxious to sell, and prices are firmer. Dried Peaches are dull and lower. Dried Apples, new, 12c.@13c.; Dried Apples, old State, 9c.@10c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 16c.@20c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 15c.@16c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 50c.@55c.; Blackberries, 35c.@36c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c.; Plums, 35c.@37c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet and quoted nominally off 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, chiefly in the instance of inferior and common qualities. Sales were confined to small lots Amber Western (Winter) at $2 40; and old Amber Spring at $1 85 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales since our last 42,500 bushels, at 87½c.@92½c. for unsound, and 93c.@94c., chiefly at 94c., for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt continue neglected. Oats are quiet and depressed, including State at 60c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 54c.@56c.; and Western at 48c.@55c., ₱ bushel. Beans are inactive; the demand is for local trade only. Peas continue quiet and nominal; New Marrows, $2 50@$2 65; New Kidneys, $2 55@$2 65; New Mediums, $2 30@$2 40; Mixed lots, $2 25@$2 45; Peas, Canada, $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at New-York in each of the last Three Years.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Wheat Flour, bbls	4,574,059	3,967,717	3,628,526
Corn Meal, bbls	252,729	267,759	248,710
Wheat, bushels	17,937,856	13,453,135	8,768,929
Rye, bushels	439,567	491,915	899,679
Oats, bushels	11,076,035	12,952,238	9,851,955
Barley, bushels	2,143,485	2,544,891	3,239,054
Peas, bushels	267,490	231,562	181,736
Corn, bushels	14,243,599	7,164,895	15,935,277

Exports of Breadstuffs from New-York, in each of the last three years.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Wheat Flour, bbls	2,527,348	1,918,893	1,402,144
Rye Flour, bbls	5,461	2,840	2,673
Corn Meal, bbls	140,561	105,142	127,600
Wheat, bushels	15,424,889	12,193,438	2,527,626
Corn, bushels	7,553,431	846,831	4,549,610
Rye, bushels	416,369	688	198,348
Barley, bushels	52,439	150	—
Oats, bushels	126,556	42,135	94,567
Peas, bushels	110,911	186,154	88,890

The following figures show the imports and exports of Grain at and from Chicago for four years:

Imports.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Wheat, bushels	9,465,618	11,257,196	11,180,344	13,728,116
Corn, bushels	25,125,638	13,623,087	25,459,508	29,449,328
Oats, bushels	10,337,899	13,653,941	9,139,525	4,138,722
Rye, bushels	1,166,109	960,116	869,760	1,038,925
Barley, bushels	1,595,754	740,446	1,098,346	872,053

Exports.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Wheat, bushels	6,777,818	10,515,389	9,341,681	12,808,893
Corn, bushels	24,643,153	12,557,925	24,444,147	29,452,610
Oats, bushels	9,582,065	14,568,697	7,514,994	3,112,366
Rye, bushels	839,227	793,703	825,133	871,796
Barley, bushels	481,913	262,145	668,735	581,195

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand at 75c.@95c. for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive at 25c.@60c. for last year's crop, and 10c.@40c. for crop of 1864, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $1@$1 02½ ₱ gallon; Crude do., at $8@$8 75; Resin at $6 37½@$21 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar $3@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale, at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 95@$2 10; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 43@$1 44; Olive at $1 80 @$1 90, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet dull and heavy at 38c.@39c. for Crude; 60c.@62c. for Refined, in bond; and 80c.@81c. for do. free ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c—Potatoes are plenty and in fair demand at unchanged rates. Mercers, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 38; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2; Dyckman, $3@$3 25; Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 62; Sweet Potatoes, $4 75@$5 50; Onions, Red, $1 25@$1 50; Onions, White, $2@$2 50 ₱ bbl. Cabbages, new, ₱ 100, $3@$8; Turnips, Russia, new, ₱ bbl., $1@$1 25; Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl., $2 50@$3; Pumpkins, ₱ 100, $8@$11.

POULTRY AND GAME—The holiday demand for Poultry being over, the market is dull and prices are lower. Game is more plenty and lower. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 22c.@26c.; Chickens, 18c.@22c.; Geese, 15c.@20c.; Ducks, 22c.@26c. ₱ lb. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 14c.@16c.; Fowls, 14c @16c.; Chickens, 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.; Geese, $2@$3 ₱ pair; Ducks, $1@$1 25 ₱ pair; Pigeons, flight, $1 30@$1 50 ₱ dozen; Partridges, 75c.@$1 ₱ pair; Quails, $3@$3 75 ₱ dozen; Ducks, Mallard, $1@$1 25 ₱ pair; Ducks, Teal, 40c.@50c. ₱ pair; Ducks, Canvas-back, $3@$4 ₱ pair; Prairie Chickens, 75c.@88c. ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased, at materially reduced prices, the market closing quite heavily. Sales since our last of 8,450 bbls., at $29 37½@$29 87½ for new Mess, closing at $29 50, regular; $27 87½@$28 62½, closing at $28, regular, for one year old Mess; $23@$23 25 for new Prime Mess; [and $22 75 for new Prime ₱ bbl. Also 5,200 bbls. New Mess, for February, March and April, sellers' options, at $28 75@$29 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@16c. for Hams. Bacon is dull and heavy; 150 boxes were reported sold at 15½c.@16c. for Short Rib, and 14½c.@14½c. for Cumberland, ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy, at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard is decidedly lower, and quite freely offered, for immediate and forward delivery; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@18½c., and small lots of very choice at 18¾c.@19c.; also, 2,450 tcs. and bbls., for January, February and March delivery, sellers' option, at 17½c.@18½c. ₱ lb. Beef is more active at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $22@$24 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 850 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive at $35@$40 for Prime Mess, and $40@$45 for India Mess. Beef Hams are quiet, but steady; 80 bbls. Western were sold at $34 50@$35 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet and heavy, at 25c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy State, and 20c. @35c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet and depressed at 13c.@18½c. for poor to choice ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice, thus:

The produce market for the past week has shown the usual quietude of the holiday season and the close of the business year, as transactions have been limited to actual necessities. Butter continues without change, and the market is still impressed with dullness and inactivity. Another decided effort is being made by those interested in the speculation in butter to restore tone and activity to the market at better prices, but the short time that elapses before the new crop will be in market, and the heavy quantities that must necessarily be placed in this market for sale within a month, prevents a response to the effort, beside which, even the present reduced scale of prices is still much too high to permit of sufficient export trade to relieve the market, and without the aid of export trade prices must continue to drag gradually lower, until the season winds up with a crash similar to that of last year, which is too late and too severe an event to be forgotten by the Produce trade. Butter, like many other articles of produce, has felt the full effects of an inflated currency and a strong speculative feeling; but produce cannot be passed from hand to hand for an indefinite period as a thing for speculators to profit by, but must reach the consumer eventually, and to do that, speculative prices must be shaken off and actualities take their places. A fair demand continues for local trade and the Eastern markets, while the receipts are more than sufficient for the demand. Fresh Western Reserve Butter is now arriving more freely, but is almost exclusively rolls in barrels, as is the case with other Western Butters. Some fancy rolls in cloths have brought prices outside of our quotations, but such sales are exceptional. Low grades of Western and Canada stock are still without movement. The market closes dull and heavy at our quotations:

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	35	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	35	@55
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ₱ lb	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ₱ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb	40	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	35	@38
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb	38	@40
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ lb	32	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	25	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	35	@38
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	28	@32
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb	27	@33
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb	30	@33

The market for Cheese continues in the same heavy and depressed condition noted in our last report. The bulk of the stock, which is computed on this market as equal to 65,000 boxes of factory-made, is held at prices above the views of exporters. The stock of Cheese held in the dairy districts is known to be heavy, although difficult to compute, while the mild weather that continues to prevail permits that stock to be safely placed in this market at any time. The market closes with decided weakness, and tendency to lower prices. We quote:

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18¼@18½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17½@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16 @17
Farm Dairies—common	13 @15
Orange County—flat skimmed	15 @18

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 834 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 3,150 boxes Havana part at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good grocers' Sugars at 12½c.@13c.; fair to good refining do. at 11½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 14c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 22,000 lbs. at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 102,000 lbs. at 13½c.@13¾c., and 14,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls., in lots at $2 26@$2 28 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 25 bales Sea Island Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 40 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.; 125 boxes Cheese at 25s.; also, by steamer, 250 bales Cotton at ½d.; 7,000 bush. Corn on private terms, and 100 boxes Bacon at 25s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 50 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb. and 35 tons Sperm Oil at 40s.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE NO. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles with which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE NO. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1	$100,000
On route No. 2	200,000
On route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. A. POTTER, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M. on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

3,000 lbs. new smoked Beef Hams, in sets, thoroughly dried.

60,000 lbs. prime new White Beans, in well-coopered and full head-lined flour barrels; the bids to be for the bushel of 60 lbs.

50 bbls. "A" Coffee Sugar; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 galls. of the best quality of pure Vinegar, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of January, 1866, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of January, 1866, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles above named must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CHOICE WHISKY!

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1866, for the sale of about

9,700 gallons of Bourbon Whisky,
750 gallons of Rectified Whisky,
280 gallons of Rye Whisky.

Proposals not received for less than five barrels of each lot.

The whisky will be re-gauged before the delivery, and sold by the "proof gallon."

Payment in government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder as soon as the re-gauging is completed, and before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the government wharves, in Washington, D. C., free of expense to the purchaser.

The usual reservation by the government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 8th inst., for supplying the articles enumerated below, for this office, from the 10th of January, 1866, to the 10th of July, 1866. Every article estimated for must be genuine, of the best quality of its kind, and equal in every respect to samples to be seen at this office. Samples to accompany each proposal:

Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream.
Letter Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream.
Note Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to ream.
Folio Post Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 24 pounds to ream.
Double Cap Paper, ruled, not to weigh less than 36 pounds to ream.
Imperial Paper, ruled.
Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 24 pounds to ream.
Blotting Paper, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.
Official Envelopes, white and buff, of the following sizes: No. 1, 6⅜x3⅝ inches; No. 2, 9⅞x4 inches; No. 3, 10⅝x4⅝ inches.
Letter Envelopes, white and buff, 5x3¼ inches.
Wafers. Oil Paper.
Sealing Wax. Tin Folders.
Mucilage, quarts, pints and three ounces. Wire Files.
Rodgers' Erasers.
Ivory Paper Folders. Paper Clasps.
Carmine Ink, two oz. Paper Weights.
Inkstands, Silliman's two-fount. Manila Wrapping Paper, 60 lbs. to the ream.
Office Tape, 3¼ yards. Sand Boxes.
Penholders. Wafer Stamps.
Red and Blue Pencils.
Quills, No. 80.
Steel Pens—Gillott's Nos. 303, 404, 332, 551, Lehman's Albata, Washington Medallion.
Round Ebony Rulers, 21 inch.
Lead Pencils.
Blank Books, per quire, Cap, 4 qr.
Blank Books, per quire, Demy, 4to, 4 qr.
Blank Books, per quire, Med., 4 qr.
Arnold's Fluid, quarts.
Arnold's Copying Inks, quarts.
David's Black Ink, quarts, pints and half pints.
Memorandum Books, demy 8vo., eight sheets, full sheep.
Letter Copying Books, Mann's.
India Rubber, per pound.
Ready Reference Files.
Rubber Rings, assorted.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of five thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of five thousand dollars must be certified by the United States District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Payment will be received in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, IN GENERAL CHARGE OF SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT IN DEPARTMENTS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28, 1865.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.—SEALED PROposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office daily, and opened on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, for all the surplus hard bread in the State of North Carolina, stored in depots at Newbern, and Morehead City, N. C.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.

All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.

Payment required on delivery of the bread, in government funds.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Brevet Major, and C. S. U. S. A., Richmond, Va.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the valuable and old established stand for business, viz.: the De Noyelles' dock and lumber yard, at Haverstraw, Rockland county; also a store and dwelling-house attached to the same. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av., N. Y.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A YEAR, A COTtage with one or more acres of ground and outbuildings, about an hour's ride from the city; location must be pleasant and healthy, and not remote from a railroad station; the North River preferred. Address C. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—STORE PROPerty; south of 14th-st., between Broadway and Wooster-st., preferred; or 6th and 8th-av. property improved. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable adjoining, for one or two years from 1st May next; must be within thirty miles of New-York. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A comfortably furnished room and bedroom in a genteel private family up town. Address, stating terms, &c., F. M., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SPACIOUS BUILDing suitable for manufacturing purposes, not above 30th-st. Address Box No. 2554. Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and can do French fluting; has excellent references from her last place. None need apply only a first-class family. Can be seen for two days at 177 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in washing; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; good city reference. Apply at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, dress ladies' hair, or take charge of a baby from its birth; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can get the best city references from last employer. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, in a small private family, as cook and to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business, and can give good city reference. Call at No. 209 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; willing to travel to any part of Europe; best of reference. Call at No. 173 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, lately arrived in this country, as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse; would like to take care of an invalid lady. Call, for two days, at No. 265 West 42d-st., corner of 8th-av. Mrs. RODGERS.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference. Call at 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN IN city or country; willing to make himself generally useful; good, careful driver and groom; milk or any kind of work. Call at Brookhams, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, WILLING AND obliging young woman desires a situation in city or country; is a good cook and baker and a first-rate laundress; would do housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nursery governess; can teach music and English branches to young children; will make herself useful; has the best of city references. Call at 14 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 132 West 27th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES FINE WORK to do on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN LADY'S HAIR-DRESSER wishes to engage by the day or month with a few ladies. Can be seen at No. 127 West 29th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a respectable man of long experience, who has served as such with some of the first families both in London and in Dublin; can give the best of city reference from the gentleman whom he is about leaving. Can be seen at No. 39 West 30th-st., at the stable; or address T. A.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION for his brother, 18 years of age, from the country; is a ready penman, quick and correct at figures, and can furnish undoubted city reference as to moral character and ability. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom in city or country; can milk; one willing to do all kinds of work in regard of getting a situation; wages not so much an object; the very best of city reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A MARRIED MAN, JUST REturned from the army, a situation as assistant bookkeeper in single entry; has no objections to go as clerk in the store. Can be seen at No. 202 East Ninth-st. until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED GERman, who understands the business perfectly in all its branches, a situation as gardener; has no objections to taking care of a horse and cow. Address JACOB, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper or clerk in a wholesale store or commission house, by a young man; has had some experience in the retail dry-goods business; good references. Address D. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as first-class vegetable gardener or coachman, who truly understands the care of horses; best of city reference; country preferred. Address P.H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN in a private family; best city references from his last place. Address a letter to L. W., Box No. 280 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; the very best of city references can be given. Call at No. 4 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican man as porter in a grocery store; can write a pretty good hand; good reference given. Address W. L. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHT years' experience in a Hotel, a Situation as night or day clerk; Good references. Address for five days: Box 14, Fort Washington.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a single competent man; a footman also wants a situation. Address WAITER, saddler's store corner of 13th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER in a first-class mercantile house; best of references given. Address O. K., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION for a young man who has lived with him since April last, taking care of garden, horse, carriages, &c. Can recommend him. Apply at 26 Burling-slip, Room No. 4.

TO CORPORATIONS OR HOUSES OF EXTENSIVE BUSINESS—An accountant, entirely competent to take charge of the books and office of a Railroad Company or any large business, is open to an engagement. Salary $3,000 per annum. Address G. S. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COLORED HELP IN ABUNDANCE—GOOD servants; colored men, such as coachmen, waiters, porters, farmers, always on hand at F. CHAMPION & CO'S., No. 30 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED, FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO SCOTCH women, sisters preferred. One must be a good cook and baker, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other a good chambermaid and waitress. Those only need apply who wish permanent homes in the country, and are willing to make themselves useful. Apply for two days at No. 38 Lafayette-place, between the hours of nine and twelve.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WHO have had experience in the upholstery trade. Apply, by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS WOMAN TO attend a cake, pastry and candy counter, and take orders. One who has had experience in a bakery and can bring good reference may apply at No. 835 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN NURSE, who thoroughly understands the care of children, and can bring city references. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 350 5th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER MAN WITH THE BEST of city references; none others need apply; a single man preferred. Call at No. 4 East 29th-st., any time after 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN THAT CAN control the sale of window shades in the South. Address M. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR THE OFFICE work of a custom laundry. Address, for two days, in own handwriting, LAUNDRY, Station A, New-York.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS CAR builders and coach trimmers in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 78 William-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS COMmission house. One who resides with his parents preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 4,960.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN WOman as cook. Apply at No. 12 East 26th-st.

BOY WANTED.—APPLY TO L. TIBBALS, NO. 516 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BRUMLEY & KELLOGG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will attend to the closing up of the business at their late store, Nos. 18 and 58 Murray-st., now occupied by their successors, O. E. Wood & Company, for whom we respectfully ask the continuance of our correspondence.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866. JAS. L. BRUMLEY, CHAS. KELLOGG.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BARKER & DRAPER, is hereby dissolved.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. ISRAEL A. BARKER, GEO. G. DRAPER.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, in respect to limited partnerships and the acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of a dry goods commission business in the City of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of O. E. WOOD AND COMPANY.

The names of the general partners are OLIVER E. WOOD of the State, County and City of New-York; ISRAEL A. BARKER, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, and JOHN MAXWELL, of the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, and the names of the special partners are JAMES L. BRUMLEY and CHARLES KELLOGG, both residing in the said City of Brooklyn, who have contributed in cash, as such special partners, the sum of sixty thousand dollars to the common stock; that is to say, James L. Brumley has contributed, as such special partner, thirty thousand dollars, and Charles Kellogg, as such special partner, has contributed thirty thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of January, 1866, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1868.

[stamp canceled] In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 2d day of January, 1866.

OLIVER E. WOOD, ISRAEL A. BARKER, JOHN MAXWELL, } General partners.
JAMES L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG, } Special partners.

Mr. GEORGE G. DRAPER will be with the new firm.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES, JOSIAH S. BENNET, BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, FREDERICK STURGES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.

JONATHAN STURGES, BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, FREDERICK STURGES, EDWARD STURGES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have this day admitted ROBERT MURRAY FERRIS and JOHN WOOD, Jr., into partnership with us, and will continue our business under the firm of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. Either partner will sign the name of our late firm in liquidation.

MURRAY & NEPHEW.

NOS. 61 AND 62 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general Exchange and Banking business in the City of New-York and Richmond, Va., under the style of C. W. PURCELL & CO., in Richmond, Va., and HART & PURCELL, in New-York. Offices No. 74 Broadway and No. 9 New-st.

BENJAMIN HART, C. W. PURCELL.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed by the undersigned, to be conducted under the name or firm of DAVID VALENTINE, will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January, A. D. 1866.

DATED NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

DAVID VALENTINE, General Partner. JOHN A. WILSON, J. F. COLE, } Special Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do certify that,

The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is DAVID VALENTINE & COMPANY.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is importing, buying and selling dry goods on their own account and on commission.

The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are: DAVID VALENTINE, who resides in the City of New-York; FREDERICK A. MACY, who resides in Factoryville, Staten Island, and CHARLES C. KEELER, who resides in the City of New-York, all general partners; and JOHN A. WILSON, who resides in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, the special partner.

The amount of capital which said WILSON, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is $75,000 in cash.

The period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, in the year 1866, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of January, in the year 1871.

In witness whereof we have hereunto severally signed our names at the City of New-York, this 29th day of December, 1865.

DAVID VALENTINE, FREDERICK A. MACY, CHARLES C. KEELER, JOHN A. WILSON.

{ U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, canceled. }

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF SACKETT, BELCHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. AMOS M. SACKETT retiring. The remaining partners are authorized to settle the business.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., and will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865. WM. R. BELCHER, J. RALPH SACKETT, WM. E. TOWNSEND, WM. SWANSBORO, HENRY EVESSON, Jr. JOHN S. BELCHER.

THE FIRM OF PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO. is this day dissolved, having expired by limitation. Either of the late partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of its business.

(Signed) JOHN B. PALMER, (Signed) ENOS RICHARDSON, (Signed) WM. D. MAXWELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of ENOS RICHARDSON & CO., for the manufacture and sale of fine gold jewelry.

(Signed) ENOS RICHARDSON, (Signed) WM. D. MAXWELL, (Signed) THOMAS DAVIS, (Signed) THOMAS SLATER.

No. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—THE UNdersigned have this day formed a copartnership, for the purpose of importing and jobbing silk and fancy dry goods, under the firm name of HURD, CURRAN & CO., at No. 35 Leonard-st., said copartnership commencing Jan. 1, 1866, and expiring Dec. 31, 1868.

FREDERICK N. HURD, JOHN P. RICE, HUGH McC. CURRAN, MANNING A. GOODWIN, PINCKNEY WALKER, JOHN T. MONTROSS, CHRISTOPHER S. CHAMPLIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURDETT & EVERIT, expires this day by limitation.

CHARLES P. BURDETT, RICHARD M. EVERIT, GEORGE MERRITT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue business under the name and firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO.

CHARLES P. BURDETT, RICHARD M. EVERIT, SAMUEL G. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers under the firm of REEVE, CASE & BANKS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY G. REEVE, MENZIES R. CASE, HENRY W. BANKS, CHARLES R. REEVE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of REEVE, CASE & CO., and will continue the business of the old firm at Nos. 67 and 69 Front-st.

HENRY G. REEVE, MENZIES R. CASE, CHARLES R. REEVE, EDWIN A. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the EXCHANGE and BANKING business in this city, Charleston and Savannah.

Firm name in New-York, CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.; at Charleston, D. JENNINGS & CO.; at Savannah, WM. M. TUNNO & CO.

Dated Jan. 1, 1866.

S. H. CONDICT, BYRON SHERMAN, } No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of HENDERSHOT & BURROWES was dissolved on the 20th of October, 1865, by the consent of said BURROWES, the subscriber selling out all his interest in said firm to J. V. LAWRANCE, with the understanding that all debts and liabilities incurred by the late firm of HENDERSHOT & BURROWES are to be met and discharged by BURROWES & LAWRANCE, and they are authorized to collect the assets of the late firm.

S. F. HENDERSHOT.

PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD business habits and five or six thousand dollars in cash, having a large acquaintance with produce merchants in Buffalo and Milwaukee, desires an interest in a first-class produce commission house in this city. Would take the New-York agency of a coal or manufacturing company, and furnish some capital if desired. Best of reference given. Address Box No. 135, New-York Post-office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of SHAW, BROTHERS & WIGHT, for the transaction of a Commission business in the sale of domestic and foreign dry goods, No. 43 Park-place.

WILLIAM SHAW, HENRY SHAW, EDWARD WIGHT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF PACKER & KNAPP IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. KNAPP will continue the business and sign in liquidation.

SAMUEL R. PACKER, HALSEY W. KNAPP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY formed a partnership with my nephew, WM. H. OLIVER. My business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of HOBBS & OLIVER.

CHAS. HOBBS, No. 329 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. C. HUTTEROTT RETIRES from our business on account of ill-health. Mr. THOMAS ACHELIS, Jr., has been admitted partner from this date.

FRED. VICTOR & ACHELIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR, (OF THE late firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR,) is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THOMAS HOWARD IS THIS DAY ADmitted a partner in our house.

HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866.

MR. GEORGE B. BURNETT IS ADMITTED as a partner in our firm from this date.

D. P. CLARK & BROS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will remain for settlement at No. 115 Broadway. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HARVEY FARRINGTON, WM. B. LEONARD, GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the wholesale grocery business at No. 115 Broadway, under the firm name of H. & G. B. FARRINGTON.

HARVEY FARRINGTON, GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a domestic dry goods commission business, under the name and style of LEONARD, SCHOFIELD & CO., at No. 44 White-st., New-York, and Nos. 223 and 225 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

(Signed) W. B. LEONARD, H. B. SCHOFIELD, JOHN H. RHOADES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEMSLEY, SCHOFIELD & CO., was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1865, by its own limitation. The name of the late firm will be used in settlement, by either partner, at No. 104 Chestnut-st.

(Signed) F. H. HEMSLEY, H. B. SCHOFIELD, ALEX. HEMSLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF N. B. TAYLOR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by either of the partners at No. 12 Park-place.

N. B. TAYLOR, JOHN H. FROST, C. B. DAVENPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.

State of New York, City and County of New York: This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York in relation to the formation of limited partnerships, and the several acts amending the same, under the name or firm of FROST & DAVENPORT. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, jobbing and dealing in hatters' goods. That JOHN H. FROST and C. B. DAVENPORT, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, are the general partners. That N. B. TAYLOR, who resides in Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, is the special partner. That the said N. B. TAYLOR has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital towards the common stock of said firm; and that said partnership is to commence on the second day of January, 1866, and to terminate on the 31st day of December in the same year.

JOHN H. FROST, C. B. DAVENPORT, } General Parners. N. B. TAYLOR, Special Partner.

Dated NEW YORK, this 2d day of January, 1866.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP WHICH EXisted between the undersigned in the name of S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO., terminated by its terms on the 31st of December last.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, ALFRED KAYNE, W. H. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

The undersigned will continue business in the name of S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO., and occupy the entire building, No. 348 Broadway.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, ALFRED KAYNE, PRESTON B. SPRING, CHARLES A. MILLER, HENRY HAYES, GEORGE L. DALE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

Mr. Taylor's address is with us for the present.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated with themselves Mr. JAMES STOKES, Jr., and will continue the iron business at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the firm name of HOLDEN, HOPKINS & STOKES.

HOLDEN & HOPKINS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—J. WARREN ROGERS, HAVING ASsociated with him THEODORE ROGERS, has resumed the Stock Commission Business, under the firm of J. WARREN ROGERS & Co., office No. 14 Broad-st.

J. WARREN ROGERS, THEODORE ROGERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN becomes a partner in our firm from this date.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. CHARLES OSGOOD IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm.

SMITH & DUNNING.

MR. EDMUND HENDRICKS AND MR. MORTIMER HENDRICKS have this day been admitted as members of our firm.

HENDRICKS BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

McHENRY HOWARD. DANIEL G. WRIGHT.

HOWARD & WRIGHT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 45 St. Paul-st., Baltimore, Md.

Prompt attention given to collections in all parts of Virginia and Maryland. Collections in Virginia made through reliable agents. Respectfully refer to Messrs. Kirkland & Von Sachs, New-York. Wm. Scott & Sons, N. Y. Oelrichs & Co., New-York. Francis Skiddy, Esq., N. Y. Ezra Wheeler & Co., N. Y. John S. Wright, Esq., N. Y. Woodward, Baldwin & Co.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers who enlisted previous to July, 1863, are requested to call at our office and sign a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of a law granting them bounties, &c., equal to those who enlisted subsequently. This class embraces all those who have been discharged for sickness, wounds, promotion, or expiration of term of service. H. J. RAMSDELL & CO., No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

CONSIGNEE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN (87) casks oil, marked D. & Co., New-York, per bark *Xanthe*, from Aspinwall, will please call at office of Panama R. R. Co., No. 88 Wall-st., and attend to same, or it will be stored at his risk and expense.

TICKETS TO THE DINNER TO BE given by the Alumni of Dartmouth College, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, to Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., the President, can be procured of WALTER GIBSON, Secretary of Committee of Arrangements, No. 59 Liberty-st.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE age—Serpents de Pharoon, or Eggs of Pharaoh's Serpents. Manufactured and sold by BEER & CO., No. 564 Broadway, New-York City. Price per box only 40 cents. Liberal discount to dealers. Agents wanted.

CHEAP FUEL—COKE NOW SELLING AT $5 00 per chaldron, delivered. Orders received at office of MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO., corner of Irving Place and 15th-st., CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of avenue C and 15th-st.

1867.—THE WORLD'S FAIR.—1867.—Contributors to the "Exposition" held in Paris in 1867, desirous of securing the services of a competent mechanic, a Frenchman, to represent them, may address E. MULLER, care of the Singer Mfg. Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. The best reference given.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

FOR SALE CHEAP—JEWELRY STORE FIXtures, counters, shelves, show cases, safe, signs, shades, rolling mill, polishing machine and other tools; also a good regulator, &c. Inquire in the store in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF SECONDhand shelving, counters and show-cases; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 47 Ann-st., rear.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.

Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates. W. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife (without children) can be accommodated with a large, well-furnished room and board in a private family; also, two single gentlemen; situation very desirable, and within five minutes' walk of Hamilton Ferry. Address Box No. 4,254, New-York Post-office.

BOARD DESIRED FOR A CLERGYMAN, between 5th and 7th avs., from 35th to 45th sts. A square room with fire required. References exchanged. Terms moderate. Address S., care of R. J. Bates, at Randolph's bookstore, No. 770 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two children, aged 15 and 11, want immediately a room and two bedrooms in New-York or Brooklyn; unfurnished preferred. Address H. G., Box 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and two children, within an hour's ride of New-York; rooms and table must be excellent. For suitable accommodations a fair price will be paid; the neighborhood of Yonkers preferred. Address C. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

A CHRISTIAN BOARDING HOUSE—SABbath-keeping strictly so.—Rooms, neatly furnished, are now ready for single persons, also for gentlemen and their wives. No. 189 West 20th-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM AND BED room, hot and cold water gauges, &c., bath; gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.; also a back room to rent.

NO. 34 WEST 29TH-ST.—A VERY PLEASant furnished parlor and extension; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock.

ASTROLOGY.

CLAIRVOYANT—NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know—losses, diseases, numbers, &c.

FOR SALE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times* Building,) NEW-YORK, REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—$9,000 AND $2,500.

FIRST—The Homestead of the late Colin F. Brown, Esq., situated in the town of West Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. About 180 acres of land (including 25 acres of excellent timber), suitably divided into tilled meadow, woodland and pasturage, well adapted for grazing, and capable of raising all kinds of crops. It is well watered, and has large quantities of fine productive fruit trees. It is easily accessible to the New-York market, via New-York Central Railroad, being 4 miles from Hoffman's Ferry, 8 miles from Schenectady, and about 12 miles from Saratoga Springs. It has a large handsome brick dwelling house, two barns, sheds, stables, &c., well fenced, and under a good state of cultivation. Price $9,000. Terms easy.

SECOND—Also 100 acres situated in West Galway, Saratoga County, under good cultivation, with orchard, timber land, well watered, large wood dwelling-house, good barns, &c., about 7 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad. Price, $2,500. Terms easy.

For further particulars inquire of MATHEW R. BROWN, Esq., Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y.; MARCELLUS HARTLEY, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York; REUBEN M. HARTLEY, Florida, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

COTTON LANDS FOR SALE.

One of the best cotton farms in the cotton belt, 1,730 acres, in Brooks County, Ga., near Quitman, on the Savannah and Gulf Railroad; 1,000 acres hammock land, of which 550 cleared; balance heavy timber; all necessary buildings; health unsurpassed; mill on the place. C. S. GAULDIN, Quitman, Ga.

For full particulars and terms apply to SALOMON, ROOT & CO., Commercial Building, No. 42 Broadway.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn., Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT NORTH SIDE 138TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.

Nine lots north side 148th-st., 36 feet west from 8th-av. Two lots northeast corner 5th-av. and 115th-st. One lot on 12th-av., 52 feet south from 132d-st., with 48 feet water-right. House and three lots northeast corner 112th-st. and Harlem-lane. Houses Nos. 529 and 531 11th-av., 4-story, 25x50; brick. House and lot on 59th-st., near Broadway, fronting Central Park. House and four lots on Nostrand-av., 100 feet north of Dekalb-av., Brooklyn.

F. M. CURRY, No. 82 Pearl-st.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South. Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President. FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale the country seat of the late O. MAURAN, with 30 acres of land, one-half wooded, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is 50 feet square, with a wing 43x20, and stable, poultry-house, &c. This property, commanding the most extensive view of any place within 40 miles of New-York; is bounded by three wide avenues, and lies between the Summer residences of Messrs. Geo. Law and Wm. B. Duncan. If not sold by middle of January, it will be disposed of in lots at auction. Address JAMES E. MAURAN, 1 East 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house, with basement, a Barn, and about half an acre of land, on which is a good assortment of all kinds of choice fruit-trees and a garden. The house is pleasantly situated in the village of Chatham Four Corners, Columbia County, N. Y., a short distance from the station of the Albany and Boston, Hudson and Boston, and Harlem Rail Roads. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Possession given on the first of April next. Apply to WM. M. BUNKER, on the premises.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 8th avs. Also, lots on the street adjacent to the Park. Also, lots on the 6th and 7th avs., above the Park. Also, lots on the 5th-av., south of the Park. Also, lots on the principal streets and avenues. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, TWO-STORY AND ATtic, No. 317 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. Title perfect. The house is filled in with brick and in good order; cellar under same; supplied with water and gas; a portion of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to D. TALMAGE, No. 64 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY northeast corner of Washington and Harrison sts., 50 feet on Washington by 60 on Harrison, with three three-story brick dwellings. The adjoining property can be bought if the purchaser should desire it. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 263 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, DESIRABLY located, some with early possession, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. A printed list of property for sale in all parts of the city can be had on application.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A TINNER, PLUMBER OR HARDWARE DEALER.—A fine house and store, with ¼ of an acre or 1½ acres of land; price from $4,500 to $6,000; other property for sale. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING sites for sale, from one to six acres, at convenient distance from the most desirable depot within twenty miles of New-York; a variety of farms and dwellings for sale. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Orange, N. J., with 10 acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, hot water, furnace, &c.; stables, carriage and ice houses. Apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE VALUABLE building lots located on the north side of 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; two lots, 34x100, and one, 32x100 feet. Ground rent, $9 per foot, front. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a new three-story brick house, with modern improvements, on Prospect Hill, East 93d-st. Address Box No. 3,812 New-York Post-office, or apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

100 FINE BUILDING LOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Eligibly situated, 30 minutes from New-York; also, New-York and Brooklyn properties for sale by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

STORE LEASE FOR SALE.—I OFFER for sale a long and low-priced lease of a 25-feet store, on Leonard-street, west of Broadway, and request the attention of merchants and capitalists to the same. CHAMPION BISSELL, No. 44 Park-place.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Greenwich-st. The substantial five-story building northwest corner, Nos. 438 and 440 Greenwich-st. and No. 50 Vestry-st.; would make a large hotel; terms easy. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY store in Warren-st., between Church-st., and West Broadway, subject to one year's lease; paying over 12 per cent. on the asking price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE HOUSE AND THREE large lots of ground in the village of Hackensack, five minutes from cars. Inquire of WM. BLAIR, No. 123 Barclay-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house in West 23d-st. For particulars apply at the office of the Adriatic Insurance Company, No. 139 Broadway.

A FINE OPENING FOR A PUBLIC HOUSE —For sale at $4,000.—Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon. Also a variety of farms and dwellings.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, A HANDSOME two-story, attic and basement cottage, eligibly located in the pleasantest part of the village. Inquire of JOHN P. ELLIS, Agent, No. 71 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURchasing unimproved lots up town can have a fine choice by applying to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN VARIOUS parts of this city and Brooklyn; some fine 8th-av. property; also some good tenement property on West 16th-st. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 31 acres of land; new buildings, fine river view, fruit, &c.; 30 miles from New-York. Mrs. J. D. WALDRON, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 4 Fletcher-st., 25x80 feet, with additional well-lighted office in rear; dry cellar. Inquire of WM. N. CLARK, Jr., No. 170 William-st.

A FINE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house and lot for sale. Location very desirable. Inquire of J. A. PICARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

SLEIGHS.—100 FOR SALE, $30 EACH; 2,000 straps sleigh bells, at $1; carriages of all styles, selling off below wholesale prices; 100 sets harness at $25 per set, until Jan. 15. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

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Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

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Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

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These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GREEN BUSHES; or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, D. E. Ralton, J. Nunan, Geo. Becks, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, Misses Alice Placide, Mary Wells, &c., &c., in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, W. Holstein, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, J. C. Williamson, Pope, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Barrett.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. John Dyott, Mr. W. F. Burroughs, Mr. Humphrey Bland, Mr. W. H. Andrews, Mr. J. L. Donnelly, Miss Andrews, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 7 o'clock, COLEEN BAWN, DEAF AS A POST, ARRAH-NA-POGUE and BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO; Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. C. W. Clarke, Mr. W. A. Mestayer, Mr. W. S. Higgins, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. H. Pearson; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MOSE and SAM.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, FOREST OF BONDY, THE FRISKY COBBLER and THE MINERELLE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS MORNING, Jan. 5, commencing at 11 o'clock, extra Circus performance. AFTERNOON at 1, and EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, ORPHAN BOYS OF HUNGARY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, MATINEE, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE VICTIM; TERRIFIC BROADSWORD COMBAT.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, PERFECT CURES AND QUARRELSOME BOYS. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, at 7¾, NORA CRENA. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton Dec. 20, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing three days' later advices. The English Press continues to comment favorably on the President's message, the general tone of which was much more pacific than had been expected. Secretary MCCULLOCH's report made a very favorable impression. The cattle disease was spreading in England. By the last returns issued, the number of deaths is estimated at 40,000, upward of 5,000 weekly. England is, therefore, losing each week sufficient for 10,000,000 persons for one day. The Fenian trials were still progressing. MCAFFERTY, who had served as Captain in the rebel army, had been acquitted on the charge of treason, on the ground that he was an alien, and, therefore, incapable of committing the offence charged against him. Gen. SCHOFIELD had returned to Paris after a visit to England. The new King of Belgium was inaugurated on the 17th ult.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a portion of the Standing Committees were announced. A bill was proposed to embrace Richmond County in the Metropolitan Police District, to have a force of 25 men and two sergeants. Mr. ANDREWS introduced the Metropolitan Health Bill. It embraces the territory now included in the Metropolitan Police District in a "Metropolitan Sanitary District." It constitutes four medical men and the four Metropolitan Police Commissioners a Metropolitan Board of Health. This board is to have the care of the health of the district; to keep a record of the births, marriages and deaths, which they are to make without charge; and it has authority by the bill to enforce cleanliness in all parts of the city. The executive officers of the board are to be a sanitary superintendent, with a salary not exceeding $5,000; sanitary inspectors, not exceeding 15, with a salary of $1,500 each; and a secretary, with a salary not exceeding $3,500; and the services of a sanitary engineer may be employed annually, at a cost not exceeding $5,000. Ten of the inspectors are to be medical men of several years' experience in the city; and the others must be specially qualified; it is thought they will be able to make a thorough sanitary inspection of the city. To enforce its measures, the Board of Health has the full coöperation of the police. The annual expense under the new bill will be $46,000; under the present system it is over $144,000. The bill does not propose an untried experiment, for in its main features advantage has been taken of the experience of London, Liverpool, Paris and Philadelphia, all which cities have Boards of Health similarly constituted with that proposed for New-York.

In the Assembly notice was given of bills to incorporate the Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Railroad Company; to incorporate the Up-Town Savings Bank; to authorize the construction of railroads above and under ground in certain streets in New-York; to increase the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Bills were introduced for the prevention of fraud in the purchase of breadstuffs in New-York City; in relation to criminal offences in the Metropolitan Police District; the New-York Sanitary Bill; to regulate the commissions of brokers; to regulate the hours of labor, making them eight hours per day. A resolution was offered and laid over to recommend our Representatives in Congress to favor an amendment to the constitution which will base representation in Congress upon votes, instead of aggregate population. Both Houses adjourned to next Tuesday.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another revolution has broken out in St. Domingo under somewhat singular circumstances. A "mysterious stranger," who afterwards proved to be Gen. PEDRO GUILLERMO, some time since suddenly interrupted the deliberations of the Congress by declaring for Gen. PAEZ, who, he asserted, was on his way to the capital. Gen. CABRAL, who had peacefully succeeded PIMENTEL, immediately surrendered his power, and on the 14th ult. Gen. PAEZ was unanimously appointed President of the Republic.

News has been received from Mexico City to the 19th, and Vera Cruz to the 23d ult. Gen. IGNACIO MENDIZAVAL, of the Liberal army, has given in his adhesion to the Imperial cause. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has sent to the Empress of the French the Mexican medal of civil merit, in recognition of her noble example in visiting the cholera hospitals of Paris. The Empress CARLOTTA was expected to arrive back at the capital after her trip to Yucatan on or about Christmas. A regular religious ceremony took place on the 12th of December at Guadalupe Hidalgo, a village four miles from the capital. Fully fifty thousand persons were present, mostly Indians. Some came as pilgrims from a distance of five hundred miles. The Emperor, Marshal BAZAINE and the other Ministers of State, also attended.

The Toronto *Globe* of Jan. 3 has this paragraph: "We were informed yesterday, by telegraph, that the Collector of Customs at Buffalo had ordered the stoppage at once of all exportation of live stock from Canada to the United States, within his district. This closes the traffic at Fort Erie, where many animals are transferred from the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad to the Black Rock ferry-boats. We made inquiries at the Suspension Bridge at a late hour last evening, and learned that no orders had yet been given at that place to stop the traffic. It was expected, however, that the order would speedily be given; but it was supposed that a day would be allowed to pass the animals actually in transit. We wait the full developments of this important movement on the part of Mr. SEWARD before making further comment."

Gov. CONY, of Maine, was inaugurated yesterday. In his message he states that Maine sent to the war 71,538 men, being more than one-tenth of her population. Five regiments and one battalion of infantry still remain in the service. Of the soldiers furnished, 8,446 perished, either being slain in battle or died of wounds received, or disease contracted in the service of the government. The State expenditures, for war purposes, amount to $7,357,573. The amount advanced by cities and towns for aid to the families of soldiers to Jan. 1, 1865, was $1,599,536. Gov. CONY expresses his approval of the President's policy of reconstruction, but is opposed to a limitation of the elective franchise on the ground of race or color. He advocates an amendment to the constitution which shall base the national representation on the number of voters in each State.

On retiring from the gubernatorial chair, Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, addressed the Legislature at some length, giving his views on the subject of reconstruction. He thinks the admission of the States lately in rebellion should depend on the following five conditions: Their guaranteeing such civil rights to the colored population as shall establish their equality with the whites; in the elective franchise laws making no distinctions based on race or color; annulling the ordinance of secession; disaffirming the rebel debt; ratifying the anti-slavery amendment.

It is known that the rebel Gov. JACKSON, on making his flight from Missouri, took with him some valuable papers from the office of Secretary of State. It is said Gov. FLETCHER has information that those papers have been recovered. Capt. SAUNDERS, who was sent by the Governor to Texas to search for these papers, reports that he found them at Marshall, in that State, together with all the books and papers of the rebel government of Missouri. Among other relics is about 800,000 defence-warrants, issued by REYNOLDS. The books, papers, etc., are now en route for Jefferson City.

On Sunday last, while a party of nineteen boys were skating on the St. Lawrence River, near Ogdensburgh, the whole field of ice separated from the shore and began to move down the river. When the boys discovered that they were carried off, they set up a terrific yelling and attracted the attention of Mr. JOSEPH KING, who procured a boat and hurried to their rescue, and by making three trips, succeeded in saving them all.

Advices from Arizona state that Mexican refugees were assembling there in large numbers, preparatory to marching into Sonora. The Apaches and Company Indians had plundered the merchants of Somerita, Mexico, in a merciless manner. Four Indian tribes were preparing an expedition against the Apaches. At Prescott City and other places in the Territory the roads were so blockaded with snow as to seriously cut off the supplies and even threaten starvation.

The steamship *Fairfax*, of the Atlantic Steamship Line between this city and Washington, was burned at the latter city yesterday morning, while lying at the dock. She had arrived the day before with a full cargo of merchandise, but fortunately it had all been removed before the vessel took fire. She was one of the finest vessels of her class, and was valued at $75,000.

The Platte County Railroad, of Missouri, having failed to make a payment of $300,000 due the State, has been forfeited, in accordance with a law passed by the Legislature last Winter, and Gov. FLETCHER has appointed an agent to operate the road until it can be sold pursuant to law. The ejected parties have protested against the action of the Governor.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a pamphlet of instructions for the guidance of Assessors and Collectors. It also specifies by name and number all the blank forms to be used by the bureau, which will enable Assessors and Collectors, in their requisitions for forms, to supply themselves and the public with greater promptitude.

Forged checks in the names of D'INVILLIERS, B. F. KELLY & Co., and GEORGE J. BOYD, all brokers on Third-street, were presented and paid on Wednesday at the Philadelphia and Mechanics' Bank, two on the Philadelphia and one on the Mechanics', each for about $1,700. They were evidently the work of an adept, and of the same person, all excellent imitations.

In the City of Boston, says the State Constable, there are in full operation at least fourteen large gambling establishments, (and many minor ones,) the annual profits from which to the proprietors are estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000. At some of them the daily attendance of players is from one hundred to two hundred.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has decided that it is lawful for towns to appropriate money to reimburse persons for expenditures incurred in filling the quotas of towns; and that towns are not authorized to raise money by tax to reimburse individuals for money paid to procure themselves substitutes.

Nine fishing vessels belonging to Gloucester, Mass., have been lost during the past year. The value of the vessels and their outfits was $52,000, and the insurance was $45,785. Eleven fishermen from Gloucester have been lost, against 79 who were lost last year.

The disappearance of Mr. HUBBELL, of Sheldon, Vt., published quite generally some weeks ago, is intelligibly explained by the discovery that he has embezzled a large sum belonging to the Missisquoi Bank, of which he was cashier.

A fire broke out in India-street, Boston, yesterday afternoon, in a building stocked with petroleum, benzine and other coal oils. Two colored men were shockingly burned by the explosion of the oil. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

A letter from the Russian-American Telegraph Expedition states that the whalers of Plover Bay affirm that Capt. WADDELL, of the pirate *Shenandoah*, destroyed a large number of vessels after he received information of the caving-in of the Confederacy.

The fifth of the series of lectures on the Currency, Resources and Indebtedness of the United States, was delivered last evening at the rooms of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Clinton Hall, by ALEXANDER DELMAR, Esq.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Detroit, held on Wednesday, resolutions were adopted in favor of the proposed Niagara-Ship Canal. The board was addressed by Mr. HORACE M. DAY, of this city.

A destructive fire occurred at Racine, Wis., yesterday. The Racine House, the Episcopal Church, six or eight stores, and other buildings were burned. Loss $100,000.

The French brig *Architecte*, RENAUD; French bark *Marie*, and Prussian bark *Constantin*, all from Marseilles, have been detained at Quarantine for fumigation and ventilation.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New-Orleans advertise that they will now reopen the communication between that city and Aspinwall via Havana.

At Columbus, Miss., an oil and mining company has been organized to operate in that State and Alabama. They have made important discoveries, and have bought 9,000 acres of land.

The telegraph reports a fire at Janesville, Mich., on Wednesday, destroying the woolen factory of GARDENER & Co. Loss $60,000.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER has been chosen President of the Lexington Monument Association, in place of EDWARD EVERETT.

Advices from New-Orleans state that a large immigration of Germans to the Gulf States is expected in the Spring.

The Massachusetts State Agricultural College is to be located on the State Farm lately purchased at Amherst.

The murderer CARRINGTON is to be hung at Buffalo to-day.

The Ohio Fenian Convention has declared in favor of President ROBERTS and Gen. SWEENEY.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a report was presented by the Executive Committee adverse to the calling of a National Convention to devise means for increasing the production of cotton. The report was adopted. Mr. CONKLING presented, on behalf of a special committee, a copy of a memorial to Congress, praying for the enactment of a law exempting suitors in the national courts of the Southern States from the operation of the Statute of Limitations. The memorial was approved. A memorial was also adopted asking Congress to increase the pay of naval officers. The question of preparing a memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation for the erection of buildings in which American products may be exhibited at the French Exhibition in 1867, was referred to a committee. A committee was appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund relative to the improvement of our wharves and piers. Adjourned to Friday next.

JAMES BELGER, late a captain in the Union army, brought an action against the Adams Express Company, to recover the value of a trunk and its contents, estimated at $400. The cause came on for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice BALCOLM and a jury. One of the defences set up was, that in any event the plaintiff could not recover more than $50, for the reason that in their receipt of the trunk the defendants had expressly stipulated they should not be held for any sum over that amount unless the contents were made known to them, and a special contract made between the parties. The court directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for $50 and interest.

The case of LUDWIG C. MEYER and another against Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., bankers, brought to recover the value of $5,000 in gold which very mysteriously disappeared from the counter of defendants' banking office on the 26th of September, 1864—the facts and circumstances attending the loss of which were published in the TIMES of the 4th inst.—was concluded yesterday, so far as the counsel and court are concerned. The jury had not agreed on a verdict at a late hour last evening.

The trial of the action entitled CHARLES ENDUS, by his guardian MAGDALINE ENDUS, against the Hudson River Railroad Company—already reported in our columns—was abruptly terminated yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, by reason of the Judge directing a nonsuit. Thirty days were granted the plaintiff to take the questions of law involved to the General Term, where the case is to be heard in the first instance.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Part 2, held by Judge DALY, the case of PETER B. SWEENY against JAMES BROOKS and others was called in its regular order on the calendar yesterday, and, by consent of counsel, the trial was postponed for the term.

The Board of Commissioners of Health organized yesterday by electing Mayor HOFFMAN as President, and Col. JOLINE as clerk. A report was received from Dr. SAYRE detailing the work done under his supervision, and giving his opinions on the causes and prevention of cholera.

Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, of St. Stephen's (Catholic) Church, died suddenly at his residence in Twenty-ninth-street yesterday morning. The funeral will take place on Monday morning.

The Court of Common Pleas, at Special Term, Judge BRADY presiding, yesterday granted a decree of divorce in the case of LUTZ *vs.* LUTZ.

The price of Gold fell yesterday to 142⅝ ℔ cent., and subsequently recovered to 142¾@⅞. Money easy. Government stocks firm. The railway speculation irregular, closing steadier than in the morning. Exchange, 108¾@109 ℔ cent.

Produce and merchandise were unaltered yesterday. Breadstuffs and Provisions were depressed by the fall in gold, and prices were generally lower. Cotton was active and firm. Sugars were in fair demand. Petroleum was cheaper and dull. Freights were less active.

The Reassembling of Congress.

The congressional recess, which brought the majority of members face to face with their constituents, has also served to evolve the bearing of public opinion in various States, as far as such opinion may be found in the messages of different Governors, and in the tone of different deliberative assemblies. Those members who have been careful to consult the popular temper and feeling, by means of the opportunity thus presented, must have learned at least this much: that any party—whatever may be its past record, or by whatever combinations it may be sustained for the time—that sets itself up in opposition to the President's policy of restoring the Union, must be utterly and instantly overthrown in any appeal to the people. With the exception of Gov. ANDREW's parting address to the Massachusetts Legislature—which proposes that the Constitution of the United States should be made over again before we have any union at all with the South—we can see nothing bearing the character of representative opinion in the utterances of our public men during these holiday weeks which is not overwhelmingly in favor of the President's plan of reconstruction. Almost at Gov. ANDREW's own door we have the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention resolving that: "We recognize in ANDREW JOHNSON the just citizen, the sincere patriot, and the distinguished statesman; *that the tone and temper of his late annual Message to Congress meets our warm approbation, and augurs well for the success of his Administration.*"

From Maine we have the report that Gov. CONY, in his first Message, takes ground "in support of the President's policy for the return of the revolting States to their relations to the Union—*to the spirit and purpose of which conditions no loyal man would utter a dissent.*"

In our own State it is altogether unnecessary to make any appeal to official messages in order to learn the current of popular sentiment. A party or faction that would even insinuate hostility to the method of reconstruction devised and approved by the Executive, would be swept out of existence in a whirlwind of public indignation. Gov. FENTON, however, says perhaps enough to indicate the general temper when he says: "We have every reason to hope that the only causes which seriously threaten our domestic happiness and repose have been removed." If this result has been reached within six or seven months of the close of the war, it is fair to infer from Mr. FENTON's words that he considers it is due to the wise, humane and discreet measures of pacification and reconstruction carried out by the President. A fair response to the Governor's utterance, moreover, was given a few hours later in the Assembly Chamber, when Mr. COLFAX took occasion, while receiving honors at the hands of the Representatives of New-York, to adjure them to "*have confidence in the President.*"

A still lustier voice comes from the West—where words are not minced when the truth has to be spoken. What says the sturdy Union Governor of Ohio? Does *he* postpone the restoration of the Union for an indefinite period; until every crotchet, and theory and *ism* of the transcendentalists shall have been engrafted on the constitution? Let us hear Gov. ANDERSON: "It was no part of the intention or expectation that the noble patriots volunteering to fight the war of the Union were to be detained as a police or Swiss guard, *to oversee political reforms in the South, whether as to blacks or whites.*" "The despot," adds the Governor, "they engaged to suppress was JEFFERSON DAVIS, and he is and has been properly caged since the end of the war." To this Wisconsin responds, through her Governor, in less decided terms, it is true; but the State Executive, in closing his Message, finds himself compelled to declare that the people have "full confidence in the wisdom and judgment" of the President.

We do not know, indeed, of any public utterance, message or speech (with the single exception already noted) delivered during the Christmas recess which has not pronounced with more or less heartiness, and in a tone more or less clear and bold, for the simple, easy, cautious, humane policy marked out by the President for the restoration of the lately seceded States to their proper relations to the Union.

The members and Senators that reassemble at Washington to-day have had the opportunity since their adjournment to hear the sum of all these public declarations of national faith in hundreds of private circles. They resume their duties under no misapprehension of the temper and judgment which the people bring to bear on the subject of reconstruction. They know that every hour's unnecessary delay in opening their doors to Southern delegates presenting proper credentials, is held by the people to be so much dangerous and expensive *trifling*. In the case of Tennessee, and most probably in the case, also, of Florida, the means will be speedily had of testing whether unnecessary delays are to be the rule, whether the Executive policy is to have an honest support or not, and whether the party which has worked together harmoniously in the extreme perils of a bloody civil war, shall go to pieces before it reaps the fruits of its loyalty to the government and its sacrifices for the Union.

Our Public Debt and Resources—The Opinion of European Thinkers.

One of the most remarkable incidents of the late war was the influence exerted on European opinion by such men as BRIGHT, STUART MILL, and Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of England, and MONTALEMBERT and HENRY MOREAU, of France. In unofficial positions, with no weapon but the truth, these men were a power paramount to that of all others. By the moral force of their appeals, they compelled their Governments, though in ill-concealed sympathy with the rebellion, to remain neutral, and saved us from an interference which might have been fatal to the Union. Our cause to them was the cause of Christian civilization, and its failure would have been as fatal to their aspirations as to our own.

Their good offices are not ended with the triumph of our arms. They never doubted our success in these. The work of destruction is always easy; that of reconstruction always hard. The more difficult problem now remains to us—of maintaining inviolate the public faith. We have accumulated a debt, for the extent and rapidity of whose creation history has no precedent. Can we promptly meet all the obligations it imposes? If so, we shall come out of the struggle not only with no stain upon our honor, but with a reputation which will be an example for the world.

This debt, together with the resources of the country, is made the subject of an elaborate article in the last number of the Paris *Correspondant*, by M. MOREAU, who has a continental reputation as an eminent statistician. M. MOREAU commences by remarking, very correctly, that the means we resorted to to raise money were dictated by expediency, and by the necessities of the moment, rather than by reference to received financial principles, but that these means were not only the most efficacious, but were the wisest, under the circumstances, that could have been adopted.

The debt, when all charges are finally liquidated, he estimates will not exceed $3,000,000,000. This sum, vast as it is, is equal to only about 15 per cent. of the national wealth, or equal to $98 60 to each individual. The debt of Great Britain at the close of the war with France in 1816 was $4,250,000,000, and equaled 40 per cent. of the aggregate capital of the nation, and amounted to $218 40 to each person. It was relatively more than twice as great as that of the United States, while the wealth of that country could not have been one-half as great as that of our own at the present time. Such an example proves conclusively that the burdens imposed upon us are by no means so great as those which have been assumed and successfully borne under conditions vastly less favorable than those which surround us.

The public wealth of the loyal States in 1860, deducting slaves, equaled $10,716,000,000. The ratio of permanent increase from 1850 to 1860 equaled 8½ per cent. annually. Such ratio would give an aggregate wealth in 1865 of $16,112,000,000. The annual production in 1860 equaled $2,870,000,000, or 26.8 per cent. on the aggregate capital. In 1865 it equaled $4,318,000,000. The interest on the national debt being estimated in 1865 at $126,000,000, the percentage of annual interest to annual income is now only 2.91. We give M. MOREAU's estimate of the debt, interest, wealth of the loyal States, the annual increase, and the ratio of interest to debt for a series of years:

Years.	Debt Bearing Interest.	Interest Accruing.	Wealth of the North'n States.
1865....	$2,290,000,000	$126,000,000	$16,112,000,000
18 6....	2,700,000,000	148,000,000	17,478,000,000
1867....	3,000,000,000	165,000,000	18,907,000,000
1870....	3,000,000,000	165,000,000	24,218,000,000
1880....	3,000,000,000	165,000,000	48,236,000,000

Years.	Annual Production.	Ratio of Interest to Annual Productions.
1865..............	$4,318,000,000	2.91
1865..............	4,685,000,000	3.17
1867..............	5,067,000,000	3.25
1870..............	6,490,000,000	2.54
1880..............	12,059,000,000	1.36

This statement shows how rapidly the burden of the debt will be lessened by the progress of the country. In 1880 the proportion of debt to capital without any reduction of the former will be only 1.36 per cent. The debt of England at its highest point was equal to 40 per cent. of its capital. The progress of that country has already reduced it to 10 per cent. of its capital.

The wonderful progress of this country is particularly dwelt upon. The valuation of the Northwestern States admitted into the Union in the decade previous to 1850, was at that date $452,000,000. In 1860 their valuation amounted to $1,862,000,000, showing a ratio of increase equal to 411 per cent. for the ten years. Their increase in numbers in the decade was nearly in equal ratio. The population of Iowa in 1850 was 192,000. In 1860 it was 670,000; that of Wisconsin went from 300,000 to 750,000; of Minnesota from 30,000 to 200,000. The increase in productions went forward in still greater ratio. So with the commerce of the Western cities. The City of Chicago which had barely an existence in 1840, exported in 1863 54,000,000 bushels of grain and 1,000,000 head of live stock. The amount of grain received at Buffalo at the same time exceeded 64,000,000 bushels. The commerce of the other Western cities was in a corresponding ratio.

The rapidity of the growth of these cities are subjects of astonishment to Europeans. Since 1850 the population of Chicago has increased from 29,000 to 200,000; that of Milwaukee from 10,000 to 70,000; that of Buffalo from 45,000 to 100,000.

It is not in the Western States alone that the increase has been so rapid. That of the Eastern States, *in the aggregate*, has been vast, though the ratio of the Western has been much greater. It is in this element of growth that the real strength of the country lies, so that the burdens of to-day will cease to be such to-morrow. There is no limit to the extent of this growth, because there is none to the materials upon which it is based. Only a small portion of the national domain is yet occupied. We have hardly begun to develop the wealth that lies hid under the soil.

In addition to the natural increase of the people, there is an immense tide of emigration from abroad, which is annually landing 300,000 of laboring population upon our soil, a population which immediately becomes available in our various industries.

The means for the payment of the interest on the National Debt have so far been derived entirely from the Northern States. But the South, which embraces one-third of the population of the Union, will soon be in a condition to bear its portion of the burden. The war desolated portions of it, but the people and the soil are left, and with the rapid progress of reconstruction, it will not be long before that section will be restored to a degree of prosperity far exceeding that of any former period.

We can give only a few of the arguments and illustrations of M. MOREAU, which lead him to the conclusion of the entire soundness and safety of the public debt in the United States. It is not, he says, in the nature of a people so commercial, so enterprising, so full of courage, to turn toward bankruptcy. But there is no possible motive to such a step. Unlike most of the debts of the Governments of the Old World, that of the United States is held by those who vote and pay the taxes. The war was a people's war. Full and complete success was achieved. No one at the North would wish that undone that has been done, or would, as the price of the discharge of the debt, consent to have the old condition of things restored. We have established the permanent authority of the Federal Government. We are henceforth a Nation. The great cause of discord has been removed. Nothing hereafter is in the way of our perfect political unity, or the full and adequate development of our resources. Under such circumstances and with such results, M. MOREAU, certainly one of the best authorities on the subject, does not hesitate to have perfect confidence in the entire solvency of our public debt.

The Virginia Stay Law Again.

The Richmond *Enquirer* commenting upon an article condemnatory of the stay laws, which appeared in our columns some days since, says: "But we misapprehended the effect of these laws upon foreign creditors, and overlooked the fact that the Federal courts are open for the recovery of debts due the North, notwithstanding the passage of stay laws." Now we are willing to set Virginia right with our readers, as requested by the *Enquirer*, if we have done her any wrong in characterizing the act recently passed by her Legislature as approximating to repudiation. But we deny that we misapprehended the effect of the law on foreign claims, or overlooked the remedy afforded by Federal courts. These courts have jurisdiction in causes of action arising between citizens of different States only when the amount of the claim is $500 or upwards. This limitation shuts out the great bulk of debts contracted by Southern men in the North just before the commencement of the war, the collection of which has been delayed by its continuance. Dependence upon the Federal courts alone for the recovery of claims above the limit would so crowd them with litigated business, that a stay law for such cases would be superfluous, the inevitable delay incident to the trial of such a heavy calendar affording the debtor more time than he could hope to obtain by legislative enactment. The small creditor being stayed by statute, and the larger claimant delayed by the necessity of applying for relief to a solitary court, proverbial for the tediousness of its process, and by this very necessity overcrowded with business, we should like to know where any foreign creditor is to look for his remedy. Our Virginia friends have overlooked and misapprehended the facts. They have forgotten that many cases affected by the Stay Law consist of judgments already obtained in State courts, or in actions there pending, which cannot be proceeded with; and they overlook the fact that the members of the Virginia bar are so far unwilling, or unable, to take the oath required of a practitioner in the Federal courts, that a foreign creditor would have some difficulty in obtaining an attorney to conduct his suit in that district. It is plain that the operation of the Stay Law is to deprive the creditor at home and abroad of his proper remedy—the remedy which he relied upon when he sold his goods or loaned his money.

This being its undoubted effect, its enactment and enforcement must ruin the credit of the State, and destroy all faith in the honor of her citizens. Capital will shun such precarious and uncertain localities, where investment has no security against caprice or bad faith. Virginia will be deprived of the benefits of that system of commercial credit which gives vital energy to trade and commerce, the prosperity of the State will stand still, and her citizens will idly look on, while traffic ignores them, as long as this act remains in force.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION—EXHIBITION OF OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.—The proceedings yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce of this city—reported in another column—seeking for a full and efficient display of the mineral resources of the United States at the world-wide "Exposition," to open in Paris in April, 1867, will be found of unusual interest. If properly sustained by adequate and judicious appropriations by Congress, on whom the full governmental duty is devolved by the plan of the "Exposition," such an exhibition of our exhaustless natural wealth must inevitably exert a most important influence in widening and firmly establishing, in the eyes of assembled Europe, the metallic basis of our public credit, not to mention the active and wide-spread stimulus it would impart to European emigration into our metalliferous regions. We will not think it possible that Congress will now begrudge the seed, so soon to reappear in harvests of a hundred, if not a thousand fold.

THE FAR WEST.—The great growth of the overland trade with our far Western territories is well shown by a telegraphic statement from the Kansas town of Atchison, the place from which the greater part of the goods is transported to the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains. We are told that the freighting trade of Atchison was seven times greater last year than in 1861, five times larger than in 1862, four times larger than in 1863, and 5,000,000 pounds greater than in 1864, while the most experienced freighters think that the trade in 1866 will be nearly double that of the past year. It employed last year twenty-eight thousand oxen, seven thousand mules and horses, five thousand men, and six millions of capital. Its range was with Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, New-Mexico, Nebraska and Western Kansas. Seven years ago this vast trade had hardly an existence. It is within that time that the great mining territories have received their population and development. All the trade of other times used to be with the Indian tribes of the Plains and from Independence to Santa Fé. Now it is with civilized states, whose inhabitants are doubled every few years. We must have the *Pacific Railroad* as soon as possible. The Sierra Nevada, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, is now being pierced, and on this side of the mountains the road has been completed as far as Topeka. But there are difficulties about the payment of the government bounty promised to this latter section, on account of the imperfect manner in which that part of the road has been built. It is a great pity that this vast work should have been begun in such a style as to make such disputes possible. Such a great national enterprise should be carried out in a great and worthy manner, from beginning to end.

PHILLIPS AGAIN FURIOUS.—WENDELL PHILLIPS still continues, and probably will forever continue, in ill humor with the President and with everything done by the "powers that be." In his speech in Boston on New-Year's Day, he exclaimed that "President JOHNSON, in attempting to *lecture* colored citizens, had reached the height of impudence." If the President had *not* discoursed to the negroes who addressed him, we suppose he would have reached a still heigher height of impudence. He gave the poor negroes the most admirable advice—urged them to industry and temperance, entreated them to acquire intelligence and virtue, and showed them that thus they might gain all the good things of this world. They were filled with gratitude as he spoke to them, and left his presence with profound regard. But now PHILLIPS tries to incite in them the malignest feelings toward their benefactor. Could anything be more wicked? We are glad to see that the meeting at which PHILLIPS declaimed was closed by the singing of the "Doxology," for it shows that, if he must curse everything upon earth, he can at least join the rest of mankind in "praising" Heaven.

THE GENERAL BURST.—The following is a partial list of the steam-boiler explosions for the last week or two. To make the list complete we should probably exhaust more space than we have at our disposal. What is clearly shown by this general *burst* is either that the system of inspection in the different States is a horrible farce, or that the class of men employed as engineers are ignorant, reckless, and thoroughly irresponsible. Juries seldom do their duty. Special pleaders are put forward to shield the guilty. Money and influences of various kinds are employed to shield the criminals, and thus we go on from day to day and year to year. Here is our list:

DEC. 10.—Steam boiler of the Marine Railway at East Boston exploded; engine-house completely destroyed; engineer and a boy killed; three others scalded. "No cause known."

DEC. 13.—Boiler exploded in depot of Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo; depot destroyed; engineer killed and two others wounded. "Cause unknown."

DEC. 16.—Steamer *De Soto* exploded her boiler on Lake Ponchartrain with terrific effect; killed seven men and scalded two; boat destroyed. "Nobody to blame." "Cause not ascertained."

DEC. 18.—Boiler exploded in Philadelphia; much damage; none killed. "Water *supposed* to be low."

DEC. 23.—Terrible boiler explosion in a foundry at Logansport, Ind.; building a complete wreck; five children instantly killed; two men fatally scalded. "No cause known."

DEC. 26.—Fearful locomotive explosion at depot at Terre Haute, Ind.; building utterly destroyed; engineer and fireman killed. Cause given: "Cold weather."

DEC. 27.—Boiler exploded in distillery at Dubuque, Iowa, blowing up buildings and machinery; foreman killed and seven men wounded. "No known cause."

JAN. 3, 1866.—Terrific boiler explosion in New-York Harbor on board steamer *Neptune* in Lower Bay; pilot and one man killed; six others dangerously scalded. "Cause not ascertained."

DOGS.—The Wool-Growers' Association of the State of Ohio, at its recent convention, determined to urge upon the government that a tax be levied on dogs sufficient either to raise a considerable revenue for the government, or materially diminish the number of dogs, or both. The desire to secure the same end, or ends, is by no means confined to wool-growers. The enormous number of useless and bad dogs in the country constitute one of the serious nuisances of the times. There are thousands of them in this city that are both wasteful and dangerous, as well as useless. The slaughter that takes place among them during the dog days every Summer, diminishes their number considerably; but still they increase and multiply. There seems to be no way of permanently diminishing them, other than by taxing them so heavily as to make owners careful about keeping them; and wherever it is found that the tax is not paid, the dogs should be peremptorily given over to the police. The damage that dogs do to property in the country, especially in the wool-growing States, is enormous, amounting, in the item of sheep-killing alone, to hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. The wool-growers of Ohio desire that the tax on dogs be levied by the General Government. We should think it more desirable that the matter be taken in hand in each State by the local authorities; but now that there is a government tax upon everything animate and inanimate *but* dogs, there may be no good reason why they also should not enjoy the general privilege. At all events, let us have effective laws for the diminution of their number.

OUR FOREIGN ADMIRERS.—It is quite entertaining to peruse the English journals these days. The delight with everything American on the part of the papers which formerly maligned everything American, must induce perpetual wonder. It is not only the all-embracing *Times*, but the high, exclusive, aristocratic organs, like the *Pall-Mall Gazette* and the *Saturday Review*, that attempt to surpass each other in celebrating our praises. The following comprehensive and astonishing sentences are from the latest *Pall-Mall Gazette* at hand:

"The importance of [illegible], and their extraordinary power over large masses of men, were never so strikingly illustrated as in the whole course of the war of which this message commemorates the conclusion. It has been very common to write upon the subject as if, by the necessity of the case, a democracy was hardly entitled to be considered as a regular government. It is to be hoped that the events of this war will show that it not only can be a government, but that it can be the most energetic, the most regular, the most legal form of government in the world."

It is a wonderful thing, it seems, for a nation to be successful in war. By the very extent of the admiration now being exhibited for the government, institutions and conduct of our country, we can measure the extent of the contempt we should have suffered had we failed in arms or ingloriously given up the grand contest.

The Police Commissioners' Report.

The statistics of crime exhibited by this Report, published in another part of this paper, are not calculated to make a nervous man feel comfortable. He is admonished that as bad as the matter was in 1864, it was last year even worse. In the city of New-York there were 68,873 arrests for offences last year. The year previous the number was 54,751, showing an increase of 14,122. Crimes of violence toward the person have increased in a greater ratio. Of this class of offences the arrests the year past have been 995; the year previous 624, being an increase of 371. This has a bad look, and results perhaps from the rough material turned loose upon society by the close of the war and the breaking up of armies, which bad material has a strong proclivity toward the metropolis.

But may it not be that by reason of the slack administration of justice we really stand in the position of a city of refuge to the scoundrels of the world? There were in New-York and Brooklyn 75 arrests for homicides of all degrees and for attempts to kill. Of this number 32 were discharged without trial, 2 tried and acquitted, 8 tried and convicted, 31 held for trial not yet disposed of, and 1 committed suicide. Are eight convictions out of seventy-five arrests in a year a good certificate of vigilance on the part of the criminal courts and their officers?

The Report calls attention to the practice of carrying deadly weapons. It says: "Affrays which, if the parties were unarmed, would end in mere assaults and batteries, are likely to result in homicides when deadly weapons are present." This we take to be very pertinent, and to explain to a considerable degree the death-rate by violence that gives our city so bad a name. The board call loudly upon the Legislature to interpose, and especially to prohibit the making and the carrying and the having in possession of any of those fearful weapons known as "slung-shot," "handy-billys," "sand-bags," and "metallic knuckles." Their use is always dangerous, and often fatal to human life; and, inasmuch as they can be put to no proper use, the carrying of them indicates a felonious design.

In regard to offences against property, in the form of burglaries and sneak-thief robberies, the Report presents an indictment against the citizens themselves, alleging that they are not entirely blameless. "By reference to the table of incidental duties, it will appear that during the year, 4,285 stores and 668 houses were discovered open and secured by the police. This exhibits a surprising degree of carelessness on the part of the proprietors. It is feared that merchants are quite too much accustomed to intrust the final closing and custody of places of business to underpaid employes, and that good character and fidelity in mercantile employes are not appreciated, and do not command just compensation." We think there is truth in this. If the police were as careless of the property of a citizen as the citizen is himself in these numerous instances, they would deserve censure.

The Report takes the ground that it is wise to give more attention to the prevention of crime and depend less upon its detection. It claims that so long as the thief and the burglar can realize upon their larcenies, that class of crimes will abound, more especially where the people are so careless of their property, and that the true policy in our laws and their execution is to make war upon the receivers of stolen goods. There are many thousand thieves; there are but few hundreds of receivers. Shut up the depots where the stolen property can be transmitted into money, and you take away the motive for stealing in a large degree. The Report gives us good reason to believe that pawnbrokers and junk shop-keepers and other licensed classes are to a large extent useful to the thieves as receivers of stolen goods. These passages of the Report are well worthy of perusal. The remedy suggested is to institute a system of rewards for the detection of this class of offences, so that not only the police but every citizen will have a motive to report all suspicious circumstances, and to furnish such information as will lead to arrests and convictions.

The report recommends that the board be relieved from the appointment of the political officers who conduct the elections. In view of the beneficial effect of the new law imposing the duty upon the board, we are a little surprised at this. Yet there is force in the reasons they give. The people may assent to their propositions when any other method of appointment, as safe in all respects, can be substituted.

The exposition of the character of the cheap lodging houses will enable the reader to discover the depth of degradation to which misfortunes, follies and crimes reduce a large portion of humanity. We suppose all great cities are liable to something like this; but for the sake of humanity and decency, all reasonable efforts should be made to improve it.

Pretty waiter-girl saloons will next claim the attention of the reader. We are not sure that this exposition will not prove an advertisement to those establishments, and injure instead of aid the cause of morality; it certainly will unless the Legislature have the manhood to grapple with the evil, and the ability to frame a law to suppress these places, so compact in its parts, that a willing police magistrate cannot find a hole in it through which the guilty parties may be allowed to escape. The number of these saloons is 223, and the number of young and "pretty" lewd females who attend them is 1,191. The report calls them "nearly 1,200 daughters of perdition."

We have no idea of entering into the controversy between prohibitionists and free-traders in intoxicating drinks, but we ask for this branch of the Report a perusal, merely saying that if a revenue of a quarter of a million or any other respectable sum could be drawn from the licenses for dram-drinking, it might be some return for the evil inflicted.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BALL.—The ball given by the members of the Seventy-first Regiment will take place at the Academy of Music this evening, and will surpass anything of the kind which has heretofore come off in this city. The preparations are of the most *recherché* character, and no expense has been spared by the committee having the matter in charge. The Seventy-first have won an enviable reputation for the taste displayed in getting up their annual balls, and they are expected to exceed themselves on this occasion.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 4.

The brig *Ida C.*, from St. Johns for Baltimore, has arrived here in distress. She went ashore on Smith's Island on the 3d inst., and filled with water.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Correspondence on Mexican Affairs.

Letters of Secretary Seward, Senor Romero and Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Seward Calls the Emperor's Attention to Maximilian's Barbarities.

The Reconvening of Congress To-day.

Bills for the Protection of Civil Rights.

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 4.

MEXICO—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

There has just been issued from the Public Printing Bureau, the Message of the President heretofore transmitted to the Senate in response to a resolution asking for information on the subject of a decree of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, of the 3d of October last. A copy of this decree has already been published, and Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, in calling the attention of Secretary SEWARD to it and other papers, in October last, says: "In the usurper's proclamation of the 2nd inst., the Duke supposes, contrary to the fact, that the constitutional President of the Mexican Republic had abandoned the national territory, and from this false hypothesis he concludes that the defenders of independence, whom he calls 'bandits,' in obedience to orders received from the French, have no leader. It is nothing new for the usurper to call those patriots who sustain the cause of independence and the institutions of Mexico 'bandits,' nor is it new to him to treat them as such with a severity that would be called excessive, if applied to criminals of the lowest order. He showed the same determination in his proclamation of the 3d of November last. Now MAXIMILIAN wishes to regulate this established system of assassination, by a decree issued on the 3d inst., creating the most informal military tribunals, extending their jurisdiction to every person in the country found armed without license from his so-called government, regardless of the numbers and character of the party he belongs to. In this decree, exclusively tyrannical, he condemns to death every armed man who is not a French soldier or a traitor; and even those who will proffer information which may aid the defenders of their country; and sanctions severe penalties for the mere act of concealing a patriot or circulating alarming news. And it has been carried out by his French directors, who have been, by the system of court-martial, sending to the scaffold the captive patriots, called guerrillas, and even military officers of the National army, who could not be called so. This extraordinary severity is in open contravention to the studied, mild promises made in the first proclamation on landing at Vera Cruz, dated May 23, 1864," &c., &c.

Mr. ROMERO, in another letter to Secretary SEWARD, dated Nov. 20, says: "This barbarous and bloody decree, the most cruel ever yet seen, has already begun to be executed. It is now my painful duty to inform you that on the 13th of October last the Generals ARTEGA and SALAZAR, and Cols. DIAZ, PARACHO, VILLA, GOMEZ, PEREZ, MILECUIA and VILLANOS, five Lieutenant-Colonels, eight Commandants and a number of subordinate officers were surprised and taken prisoners by the French forces in the town of Santa Anna Amatlan, State of Michoacan, as appears from the official dispatch sent to the usurper, of which I inclose a copy in French. These Generals and Colonels belonged to the regular army of the republic, were officers of education and profession, and have fought for the independence of their country from the time the French first landed in Mexico. These distinguished Mexicans were executed in accordance with the above-mentioned bloody decree of the usurper of Mexico. I have information, of the truth of which there unhappily is no doubt, that the two Generals and four Colonels were barbarously sacrificed in flagrant violation of the laws of war and every principle of justice. It further appears from the documents that on the 26th of October Charge d'Affaires CORWIN informed Mr. SEWARD that it had been reported at the City of Mexico for the three preceding days, and generally believed, that on the 21st of that month Gens. ARTEGA and SALAZAR and the four Colonels were shot at Uruguan, but that no official report of the execution had been published."

Mr. CORWIN also refers to the first article of the decree, showing that all those belonging to the armies fighting for the Republican Government will be shot if taken prisoners by the Imperial troops.

Mr. SEWARD on the 3d of November addressed a letter to our Minister at Paris, saying: "I am directed by the President to request you to ask the serious attention of the French Government to the military proceedings in Mexico, by which native Mexicans, taken captive while adhering in war to their own Republican Government, are denied rights which the law of nations invariably accords to prisoners of war." And on the 28th of the same month Mr. SEWARD addressed another letter to Mr. BIGELOW, saying: "With reference to my dispatch of the 3d inst., it is now my painful duty to acquaint you that information has been received from the Minister of the Republican Government of Mexico accredited to this government, to the effect that the sanguinary policy referred to in the above-named dispatch has actually been inaugurated by the execution of several distinguished officers of the Liberal forces who had been surprised and captured by the Imperialists in the town of Santa Anna Amatlan, namely: Gens. ARTEGA and SALAZAR, and Cols. DIAZ, PARACHO, VILLA, GOMEZ, PEREZ, MILIANA, and VILLANOS; five Lieutenant-Colonels, eight Commanders, and a number of subordinate officers. It devolves upon me to instruct you again to call the serious attention of the Imperial Government to this subject, and to inform M. DROUYN D'LHUYS that these reports have been received with the most concern by the Government of the United States. It, upon investigation, they should prove, as there is too strong ground for believing, that they are well founded, we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt that so far as the Government of France is concerned, it can never countenance proceedings which are so repugnant to the sentiments of modern civilization and the interests of humanity."

Mr. BIGELOW, under date of Paris, Nov. 30, 1865, writes to Mr. SEWARD as follows:

"SIR: He (M. DROUYN DE LHUYS) here referred to the representation I had made in regard to the shooting of the Mexican prisoners taken in war, and also to the case of Mme. ITURBIDE. Why, he said, do you not go to President JUAREZ? We are not the Government of Mexico, and you do us too much honor to trust us as such. We had to go to Mexico with an army to secure certain important interests, but we are not responsible for MAXIMILIAN or his government. He is accountable to you as to any other government if he violates its rights, and you have the same remedies there that we had."

Mr. SEWARD, under date of Dec. 10, informs Mr. ROMERO that the latter's dispatch and its accompaniments, for which he tenders his thanks, have received the consideration to which they were justly entitled by this government.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

It appears that a statement in regard to Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, on the occasion of his visit to the Executive Mansion, on the 1st of January, was incorrect. So far from the Diplomatic Corps having neglected him, as was currently reported, it is now known that he not only conversed agreeably with the ministers whose governments have not, but with several of those whose governments have, recognized MAXIMILIAN's government. The Spanish Repubhc, and it is believed Russia also, are included in the former class.

THE REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Very few members of Congress have arrived yet, and the hotels are as dull this evening as at any time this season. The indications are that there will not be a quorum in the House to-morrow.

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Senator TRUMBULL, just previously to the holidays, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, which he has since divided into two, and will submit them to the Senate to-morrow. One of them is to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the other to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. The first provides that in insurrectionary districts where, by State law or custom, any of the civil rights belonging to white persons are denied to negroes or mulattoes, or where they are subject to different punishment than is prescribed for whites, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall, so long as such discrimination continues, have jurisdiction of all cases affecting such negroes or mulattoes. It also provides for punishing by fine and imprisonment, through the courts of the Freedmen's Bureau, any person who shall subject a negro or mulatto, in consequence of his race or color, to any other or different punishment than is prescribed for white persons, or shall deny him any civil rights which belong to the white race, the judicial power exercised by the Freedmen's Bureau to cease whenever the States where it is exercised are fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the Union. The other bill is of a permanent character, and applicable to all parts of the United States. It declares that the inhabitants, of every race and color, without regard to former slavery, shall have the right to make, sue and enforce contracts, to sue, give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and none other; any law, statute, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. Other provisions of the bill make it a criminal offence for any person under color of law or custom to deprive another of his equal civil rights and immunities give the United States courts exclusive jurisdiction of the cases of all persons thus discriminated against, and of all offences committed against the provisions of the act; make it the duty of the judicial authorities of the United States, aided, if necessary, by the military forces, to execute the law and provide all the machinery for making the bill effective. Nearly all the provisions of the old Fugitive Slave Act are incorporated in this bill, and the statute originally devised to keep men in slavery is now reversed to secure their freedom. The same penalties once imposed for aiding men to escape to freedom are now to be imposed for trying to keep them in slavery.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue have averaged nearly $2,000,000 per day for the four days of this month. The amount received to-day is $168,960,573; total since the 31st December and up to this evening, $770,797,902. The entire receipts since the 1st day of July last amount to $183,164,437 04.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Secretary MCCULLOCH will probably revise his estimate of the cotton coming forward the current year, and place it in the vicinity of 2,000,000 bales, instead of 1,300,000. The members of the Internal Revenue Commission also concur in this estimate. It is urged by prominent officers connected with the financial department of the government that amendment to the constitution is not at all necessary to secure a large revenue from cotton. They urge that an excise tax of ten cents per pound be levied on all cotton raised, whether for domestic use or export. This will obviate the necessity for an amendment to the constitution, which] eventually might operate unfavorably, to say nothing of the good policy of letting that instrument stand without amendment, except when imperatively demanded for the good of the nation.

CLAIMS RECEIVED AND SETTLED.

The number of claims received by the Sanitary Commission during the month of December, 1865, were as follows: Widows' Pension Claims, 325; Invalid Pension Claims, 484; Naval Pension Claims, 16; claims for arrears, pay, bounty, &c., 1,826. Total received, 2,650. The following is the number of claims allowed during the same month, and their cash value: Widows' Pension Claims, 70; amounting to $7,800. Invalid Pension Claims, 164; amounting to $10,968. Naval Pension Claims, 3; amounting to $268. Prize Money Claims, 41; amounting to $5,379 11. Naval arrears of pay, indemnity, &c., 33; amounting to $1,976 14. Army arrears of pay, bounty, &c., 407; amounting to $66,458 96. Total number of claims allowed, 748; cash value, $92,580 21. The commission has closed the branch of business, pertaining to claims, and hereafter will not receive claims for collection.

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The number of accounts settled in the Second Auditor's Office during the month of December, 1865, is 23,329, as follows: Paymaster, 88; Indian agent 15; ordnance, medical and miscellaneous, 459; bounty arrears of pay, &c., 9,749; recruiting service enrollment and draft, 379; property ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments, 12,990; property ordnance in charge, 205; property Indian Agents, 1; claims for refundment of money erroneously taken from supposed deserters, 38; total, 23,329. Number of claims received, registered and briefed, 24,868; number of letters written, recorded and mailed, 16,076; number of requisitions registered and posted, 155; number of certificates furnish-Pay Department and Commissioner of Pensions, 4,890.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day BERNARD COSTER, of Maryland, and H. SCOTT HOWELL, of Iowa, were admitted to practice in that court. Arguments were filed and causes submitted in No. 92, Brightwell *vs.* United States, Nos. 94, 95 and 96, Rogers *vs.* City of Keokuk *et al.* Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TRIAL OF SEMMES.

The detail of the court for the trial of Capt. SEMMES has not yet been prepared. In the meantime, all persons present at any capture of vessels by him, are requested to report the facts, with their names and address, to JOHN A. BOLLES, Esq., Naval Judge-Advocate-General, Washington.

THE LATE HENRY BURGOINE.

HENRY BURGOINE, the young American who succeeded Mandarin WARD in the command of the Imperial Chinese Army, and who afterward joined the rebel forces, and was recently drowned while a prisoner, was formerly a resident of Washington, and in 1847 was a page in the United States Senate. He has a brother and sister residing in Arkansas.

THE RICHMOND TIMES BANK LIST.

The paragraph announcing the publication by the Richmond *Times* of a false list of broken National banks, is now traveling around the country, with the NEW-YORK TIMES as the author of the iniquitous article. The public will know better on reflection, but that does not excuse the stupidity of those who manage the telegraph.

NAVAL HOSPITAL FUND.

There is now deposited in the United States Treasury, to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund for the relief of disabled seamen, nearly $10,000,000. The interest of this sum is almost sufficient to defray the expenses of the hospitals and asylums already established.

THE VOYAGE OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

The United States steamer *De Soto* will return to Washington with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State. The vessel will touch at Havana, Vera Cruz and at such other ports as the Secretary may designate.

COTTON FRAUDS.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury CHANDLER and HARVEY M. WATTERSTON have reached Wilmington, N. C. It has heretofore been stated that their business is to examine into alleged cotton frauds under oath.

FIRES.

Burning of the Steamer Fairfax at Washington—The Cargo Safe—The Steamer valued at $75,000.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Soon after 12 o'clock last night, the steamship *Fairfax*, of the Atlantic Steamship Line, lying at G-street wharf, was discovered to be on fire in the vicinity of the boiler, and efforts were at once made to suppress the flames. This was, however, unsuccessful, as shortly after 1 o'clock the bow and stern were enveloped with fire. The presence of the steam engines gave some hope of saving at least a portion of the vessel, but how much of it is not yet ascertained.

The *Fairfax* arrived here yesterday afternoon from New-York, and was laden with merchandise for Washington and Georgetown merchants. Fortunately all the freight had been taken off before the fire was discovered, and thus our merchants sustain no loss.

A portion of the furniture of the vessel and of the personal effects of the Captain and crew, were no doubt destroyed, although much was got off.

The vessel was one of the finest and largest of her class. She was elegantly fitted up and furnished, and was valued at $75,000.

Disastrous Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 4.

A fire broke out in India-street this afternoon, and soon destroyed the interior of the building No. 44 of that street, corner of Broad-street. The building was very fully stocked with benzine, petroleum, kerosene and other oils, belonging to different parties. A colored man named FRANK LEWIS was shockingly burnt in the breast, face and arms by an explosion of burning oil. Another colored man was slightly injured at the same time. The store was occupied by the Newton Oil Company. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Fire in Racine.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 4.

A fire in Racine, Wis., this afternoon, destroyed the Racine House, Times' block, the telegraph office, the Episcopal church, six or eight stores, and other property. Loss, $100,000.

Fire at Jonesville, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Jan. 4.

The woolen factory of R. GARDINER & Co., at Jonesville, Mich., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $80,000; insured for $35,000 in the Hartford, Phenix, Arctic and Metropolitan Companies. The factory will be rebuilt at once.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1866.

Both Houses adjourned till Tuesday next, and most of the members have gone home. Nothing of special public interest has transpired at the State capital.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY'S WORK.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. BRANDRETH, of Westchester, introduced the following bill to limit a day's work to eight hours:

SECTION 1. On and after the 1st day of May next eight hours of labor between the rising and setting of the sun shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and services by the day, where there is no contract or agreement to the contrary.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to or in any manner affect labor or service by the year, month or week.

The bill will be interesting to sundry and divers "strikers" throughout the country, who have been seeking to establish such a rule.

THE HEALTH BILL.

The Metropolitan Health Bill was introduced to-day by Mr. T. E. STEWART, and was referred to the Committee on Public Health, &c., not yet appointed. There can be no reasonable doubt that the bill will this year become a law.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT CALLED FOR.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Essex, to-day introduced concurrent resolutions urging our Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure such an amendment to the constitution as shall base the representation of the several States upon the number of persons therein entitled by law to exercise the elective franchise.

The resolutions lie over under the rule, but will be called up at an early day.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Thanks to the labors of Gov. FENTON, Surgeon-General POMEROY, and other patriotic citizens, the Soldiers' Home in this city is now open and receiving daily large numbers of indigent, maimed or diseased soldiers of the State. The "Home" is located in the "Ira Harris Hospital" buildings, which, having been given up by the General Government, are in excellent order for the reception of the disabled veterans who are henceforth to be entertained at the public expense. The buildings are commodious and well ventilated, capable of accommodating 800 inmates. The Legislature will probably make suitable provision for the permanent establishment of the "Home."

PERSIMMON.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTY-NINTH SESSION.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Mr. LABAU introduced a bill amending the Metropolitan Police Act, which practically embraces Richmond County within the Metropolitan Police District, and provides for a force of twenty-five policemen and two Sergeants of Police in said county.

Mr. ARMSTRONG introduced a bill to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health, which is substantially the New-York Health Bill of last year.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice of a bill to prevent monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.

Mr. LA BAU gave notice of a bill to enforce the liabilities of receivers of insolvent corporations or joint stock associations for banking purposes.

The President announced the following standing committees:

Finance—Messrs. Sessions, E. Cornell, Campbell, Thomas Murphy and H. C. Murphy.

Judiciary—Messrs. Folger, Gibson, Crowley, La Bau and H. C. Murphy.

Canals—Messrs. Hoyt, Collins, Wolcott, Parsons and Bennett.

Railroads—Messrs. Low, Williams, Olcott, Humphrey and Sutherland.

Commerce—Messrs. Pierson, Thomas Murphy, Stanford, Banks, E. Cornell, Walcott and Kline.

Insurance—Messrs. Folger, O'Donnell and Lent.

Manufactures—Messrs. Kline, Campbell and Wilbur.

Towns and Counties—Messrs. Stanford, E. Cornell and Wilbur.

Municipalities—Messrs. Andrews, White, Lent, Pierson and S. Cornell.

Public Health—Thomas Murphy, Walcott and Chambers.

Adjourned until Tuesday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on the Revision of the Rules:

Messrs. Littlejohn, Selden, Cochrane, Maurice and Palmer.

Mr. COCHRANE presented the petition of JOSEPH M. MURPHY, claiming the seat now occupied by JAMES F. CRAWFORD, of Albany.

NOTICES.

To incorporate the Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Up-Town Savings Bank.

To revive the charter of the New-York Female Assistance Society.

To incorporate the New-York Excelsior Hotel Company.

Relative to the payment of moneys to drafted persons.

To amend the excise law.

To authorize towns to issue stock in behalf of the Midland Railway Company.

To authorize the construction of railroads above and under ground in certain streets in New-York.

To incorporate the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company.

To extend the term of office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District, New-York.

To increase the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

To authorize the Comptroller of New-York to issue a portion of the balance of the Water stock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To establish a book of forms.

For the prevention of fraud in the purchase of breadstuffs in New-York City.

In relation to criminal offences in the Metropolitan Police District.

The New-York Sanitary bill.

To amend the general Insurance Act.

To regulate the commissions of brokers.

To regulate the hours of labor, making them eight hours per day.

For a new seademy building in Utica,

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered the following:

Whereas, The present constitutional basis of representation in the Congress of the United States and the Electoral Colleges operates to deprive the voters of their fair and equal voice in these bodies, and since the extinguishment of slavery will operate even more unequally than it did during the existence thereof, therefore,

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be recommended to favor such legislation as may be necessary to cause the Constitution of the United States to be amended so that representation in those bodies may be based upon that portion of the population who are qualified to exercise the elective franchise.

Laid on the table under the rule.

A joint resolution to adjourn to Tuesday next was received from the Senate and concurred in.

The House then adjourned to that date.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 4.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 5, 1866, is as follows: Nos. 27, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 3.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Andrew's Valedictory Address—His Views on Reconstruction.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Gov. ANDREW to-day delivered a lengthy valedictory address to the two branches of the Legislature, in which he ventures the opinion that the Government of the United States ought to require the people of those States late in rebellion to reform their constitutions by

First—Guaranteeing to the people of color, now the wards of the nation, their civil rights, as men and women, on an equality with the white population, by amendments irrepealable in terms;

Second—Regulating the elective franchise according to the certain laws of universal application, and not by rules merely arbitrary, capricious and personal;

Third—Annulling the ordinances of secession;

Fourth—Disaffirming the rebel debt; and

Fifth—To ratify the Anti-Slavery Amendment of the United States Constitution, by their Legislatures.

And he would have all these questions, save the fifth, (the disposition of which is regulated by the Federal Constitution,) put to the vote of the people themselves.

On the subject of amnesty, the retiring Governor says:

"When the day arrives, which must surely come, when an amnesty, substantially universal, shall be proclaimed, the leading minds of the South who, by temporary policy and artificial rules, had been, for the while, disfranchised, will resume their influence and their sway. The capacity of leadership is a gift, not a device. They whose courage, talents and will entitle them to lead, will lead; and these men not then estopped by their own consent or participation in the business of reorganization, may not be slow to question the validity of the great public transactions enacted during their own disfranchisement.

If it be asked, in reply, 'What can they do?' and 'What can come of their discontent?' I answer that, while I do not know just what they can do, nor what may come of it, neither do I know what they may not attempt, nor what they may not accomplish. I only know that we ought to demand and to secure the cooperation of the strongest and ablest minds and national leaders of opinions in the South. If we cannot gain their support of the just measures needful for the work of safe reorganization, reorganization will be delusive and full of danger."

And with regard to negro suffrage the address continues:

"It may be asked, Why not demand the suffrage for colored men in season for their vote in the business of reorganization? My answer is: I assume that the colored men are in favor of those measures which the Union needs to have adopted. But it would be idle to reorganize those States by the colored vote. If the popular vote of the white race is not to be had in favor of the guarantees justly required, then I am in favor of holding on just where we now are. I am not in favor of a surrender of the present rights of the Union to a struggle between a white minority aided by the freedmen on one hand, against a majority of the white race on the other. I would not consent, having rescued those States by arms from secession and rebellion, to turn them over to anarchy and chaos. I have, however, no doubt whatever of our right to stipulate for colored suffrage. The question is one of statesmanship, not a question of constitutional limitation."

MAINE.

Message of Gov. Cony.

AUGUSTA, Me. Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Gov. CONY was inaugurated to-day and delivered his message to the Legislature.

Referring to the military history of the State during the rebellion, he says that Maine furnished 71,558 men, being more than one-tenth of her population. Five regiments and one battalion of infantry still remain in the service. The records exhibit the fact that of the soldiers Maine furnished 6,443 perished, either being slain in battle or died of wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the government.

He believed that some testimonial is due to the memory of the dead, and equally to the more fortunate living, as broad as the authority of the State, in token of its appreciation and gratitude, and suggests that a monument be erected in honor of the former, and medals, with suitable inscriptions, be struck and furnished to the latter who have been honorably discharged. But this will not satisfy the public conscience, for the duty of the State is thus but in part discharged. There is one thing which can and should be done, and that is to enact a law that no soldier of sober habits, incapacitated by injuries received in the discharge of his duty while in the military service, shall become paupers, or subjected to any disabilities in consequence thereof.

The State expenditures for war purposes amount to $7,357,573. The amount advanced by city and towns for aid to the families of soldiers to Jan. 1, 1865, was $1,599,536, which has been refunded by the State or provision made therefor.

Returns received from the cities, towns and plantations of the State under the requirements of the law, show that they are in debt not less that $6,536,183, which they have paid for bounties.

Although there has been expended by the people of Maine for the support of the national cause $14,093,572, for which they owe to-day about $12,000,000, saying nothing about private contributions, which through their liberality have continually flowed as freely as water.

The State enjoys a high financial character, its bonds having been sold, in the closest money market of the year, within one or two per cent. as high as the seventy-thirty bonds of the United States.

The Governor presses upon the consideration of the Legislature the necessity as well as the value of adhering to the policy of gradually paying off the public debt through the instrumentality of the Sinking Fund.

He contends that the indebtedness of the States, including all their municipalities, occasioned by war expenses, should be assumed by the Government of the United States.

The Governor concludes by arguing at some length the present condition of national affairs.

He takes ground in support of the President's policy for the return of the revolting States to their relations with the Union—to the spirit and purpose of which conditions no loyal man, he says, would utter a dissent.

The restoration of the revolted States to the Union upon any other basis than that of limiting the exercise of political rights to the actually loyal population, of the one which shall fail to secure the recognition of the colored race as freemen having equal rights and obligations with the whites, or omit to provide for their moral and intellectual culture, so indispensable to the citizen of the free state, can not be contemplated without the profoundest alarm.

The objection to investing the colored race with the elective franchise, growing out of their ignorance, is one having great force, but applicable alike to the white man of the same intellectual condition. To obviate this, there may be a necessity for postponing their full investiture with this right until they, in common with other ignorant persons, shall be fitted by education for its exercise.

The stimulus this would impart to the educational effort of both races would be of incalculable benefit.

In the meantime, as a measure of security to the nation, the Constitution of the Union should be so amended as to limit the right of national representation to the legal number of suffrage in each State, and to define who shall be electors in the States of President, Vice-President and Representatives to the Congress of the United States.

Union Nominations in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 4.

The following Union nominations were made this evening in the Legislative Caucus by acclamation: Secretary of State, EPHRAIM FLINT, Jr., of Dover; Attorney-General, JOHN A. PETERS, of Bangor; Treasurer, N. G. HICHBORN, of Stockton; Land Agent, ISAAC B. CLARK, of Bangor; Adjutant-General, JOHN L. HODSDON, of Bangor; all of them the present incumbents.

The following Councilors were nominated: First District, MARSHALL PIERCE, of Saco; Second, S. F. PERLEY, of Naples; Third, J. A. PORTER, of Strong; Fourth, DENNIS MOORE, of Anson; Fifth, E. W. STETSON, of Damascotta; Sixth, H. RUGGLES, of Bangor; Seventh, ELDRIDGE G. DUNN, of Ashland.

MISSOURI.

The Platte County Railroad—Financial Failure—Taken Possession of by the State.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Gov. FLETCHER took possession to-day of the St. Joe and Atchison and the Atchison and Weston Railroad, known as the Platte Country road, in consequence of default in the payment to the State of $300,000 and interest according to the law of the Missouri Legislature passed last Winter, under which the roads were sold to Messrs. STRINGFELLOW, OSBORN, CARPENTER and BANNS, and providing for the forfeiture of them to the State if the above payment was not made on Jan. 1.

The Governor has appointed a State agent to operate the roads until they can be sold again pursuant to law.

The ejected parties have entered a protest against the action of the Governor, but the Legislature will probably indorse it.

ARIZONA.

Mexican Refugees—Indian Depredations—Cold Weather and Scarcity of Food—Grand Indian Council, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Advices from Fort Yuma, Arizona, state that large numbers of Mexican refugees were assembling in that territory preparatory to marching into Sonora.

Reinforced by the Cowpax Indians, nearly 200 Apaches had entered the Mexican town of Somerita and plundered the merchants in a most merciless manner.

The food at Fort Yuma was insufficient for the garrison.

Snow-storms had rendered the roads impassable. Prescott City was blockaded by the snow, and the inhabitants were threatened with starvation.

A grand council of the Mariposa, Pimo, Mohave and Yuma Indians had been held for the purpose of forming an expedition against the Apaches.

The Detroit Board of Trade—Transportation of Cattle.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 4.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday, HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, spoke at length in favor of the Niagara Ship Canal. The board passed resolutions assuring Mr. DAY of its cooperation, and appointed a committee to confer with other Boards of Trade, with a view to such joint action as shall give the country the benefit of Mr. DAY's system of transit, provided it is considered the most feasible plan.

A telegram received here to-day from the Secretary of the Treasury says the act of Dec. 18 does not apply to American cattle transported from one point in the United States to another. There is no delay or obstruction at this point to the shipment of live stock.

Another Defaulter.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Thursday, Jan. 4.

The sudden disappearance of Mr. HUBBELL, the Cashier of the Missisquoi Bank, Sheldon, Vt., is at last accounted for. He turns out to be a defaulter in a large sum. The amount is stated as high as $75,000. His embezzlements began years ago, but have been so covered by false entries and false footings, as to elude observation until yesterday. The accounts of the affairs at the bank have to-day been examined by competent accountants, and the assets are believed to be sufficient for the redemption of the bills. The bill-holders are so advised. HUBBELL is reported to have been a fast, extravagant liver, his expenses exceeding those of almost any man in Franklin County. His whereabouts are still unknown by the officers of the bank.

Death of Gerard Hallock.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4.

GERARD HALLOCK, the founder and for many years proprietor of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, died at his residence in this city at 9½ o'clock this evening. He had been suffering from a complication of disorders for the last six months, but was not confined to his residence until two weeks past. He was 66 years of age.

REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

Downfall of Cabral—Baez in Power—Melo-dramatic Scene in the Dominican Congress.

Further news has been received from San Domingo, reporting another revolution there under very peculiar circumstances. The last news was that CABRAL had peacefully succeeded to PIMENTAL.

On the 16th of October, a party of insurgents entered Azua and proclaimed BAEZ as the President. A number of the people of the Province of Seibo joined them, and they proceeded toward the capital, with cries of "Long live BAEZ!" and "Death to CAVRAL!"

They evidently had confederates in the government, for, at the critical moment, a curious scene took place in the Supreme Congress, which was in session, deliberating on the question of the emission of paper money. A "mysterious man," armed with a cutlass, entered suddenly, and, despite of all protests, exclaimed:

"Gen. CABRAL, are you in favor of peace?"

"With all my heart," was the reply.

"Well, then," said the stranger, "I am an emissary of the revolutionary chief, who will be here in less than two hours:" and then, raising his voice, he exclaimed: "Long live Gen. BAEZ, President of the Dominican Republic!"

As these words resounded through the hall a scene of utter confusion ensued. The ministers abandoned their seats, and in terror sought protection in the houses of the French, Italian and English Consuls. CABRAL, however, appeared in public, and declared that if the popular voice and welfare demanded the rule of BAEZ he would gladly give his consent. The popular feeling now turned in favor of CABRAL, and he retained power for several weeks.

The *mysterious man* who had frightened the Congress soon appeared again. He proved to be Gen. PEDRO GUILLERMO, and managed so as to have himself appointed Dictator until BAEZ should arrive. An election was held on the 14th of December by the Constitutional Assembly, unanimously appointing BUENAVENTURA BAEZ President of the Dominican Republic.

CABRAL has accepted a military position under the government, of which GUILLERMO, the *mysterious man*, is the practical head.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs in St. Domingo—Plots in Hayti against the Government—French Steamer Fired Upon.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865.

In St. Domingo there had been risings at Puerto Plata and Cibao, in both which cases the government authorities succeeded in suppressing the revolt. President BAEZ, on assuming the power, removed almost all the public functionaries, some of whom have been exiled. CABRAL is at Cibao. VALVERDE has been banished, and is now at St. Thomas.

In Hayti President GEFFRARD had created a secret police, which had already proven the skill with which it is managed, having discovered at Jacmel in one night two plots against the government. During the festivals which were celebrated on account of the victories obtained by the President, an individual, in his excess of enthusiasm, wishing to give a splendid illumination, did it so well that he succeeded in setting fire to his house, and had it not been for the prompt assistance that was brought, would have also burnt down his neighbors' houses.

The French merchant steamer *Caravelle*, belonging to the French West Indian line of steamers, which runs between Kingston, Jamaica, and Santiago de Cuba, was rather roughly salgted on her last voyage from Kingston, a cannon ball having been fired from the fort to cause her to stop, as the dues, amounting to some six or seven shillings, had not been paid. This rough behavior is the more unpalatable because the *Caravelle* had been of great service to the Jamaica authorities during the late riots in carrying troops and ammunition to different parts of the island, for which services the company had declined, when offered, to receive any compensation.

LARA.

From Hayti—Close of the Rebellion.

Further intelligence from Hayti to the 24th ultimo, confirms the report of the bombardment of Cape Haytien and the rout of the rebels. At Port-au-Prin ce and Jacmel the triumph of the government has been celebrated with public rejoicings.

Cape Haytien had been seriously damaged by the bombardment. All the foreigners in the town sought refuge on board the American war vessels in the port.

A number of prominent rebels, who were found in the house of the British Consul, were captured and shot.

Earthquake at Porto Rico.

Another earthquake shock was felt at Porto Rico on the 10th of December, at about midnight. No serious damage was caused by it.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Plantations for Sale—Christmas Day—Immigration of Swiss and Germans—Business in Texas very Dull—Opening of Steamship Navigation Between New-Orleans and Aspinwall—The Cotton Trade.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The newspapers of Louisiana are filled with advertisements of plantations for sale, mostly by the Sheriff.

Christmas Day passed off quietly and pleasantly in the interior.

Immigration of Swiss and Germans is expected in Mississippi from Ohio.

A good many emigrants have arrived in Louisiana from Germany.

Advices received here state that a large emigration from Germany may be soon expected for Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

At Columbus, Miss., an oil and mining company has been inaugurated to operate in Mississippi and northern Alabama. They own 9,000 acres of land, and have made important oil and mining discoveries.

Business generally is falling off here, and advices of similar import come to us from Texas.

Goods can now be bought cheaper in Galveston and Houston than they can here. Parties are buying goods there at auction and sending them here and to New-York for sale. Fears are entertained by old business men that a "smash up" must come sooner or later.

Three brick stores in the central part of this city were recently sold for less than the bricks could be bought for.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announce that they will reopen steamship communication between New-Oleans and Aspinwall, via Havana, taking mails, passengers and freight to California.

A letter has been received from the City of Mexico, stating that Ex-Gov. ALLEN is desirous of returning home.

Judge DE VANE and Col. LUCKETT have been released from Fort Jackson. They were confined there on charges connected with the capture of United States property at San Antonio, in the Spring of 1861.

WM. H. BURNETT, United States Supervisor and Inspector of Steamboats, has arrived here from Washington, to reorganize the Tenth District, which includes the Gulf Coast and the Mississippi and Red Rivers.

Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co.'s cotton report of Dec. 30 says:

"Our advices from all points confirm us in the opinion that the estimates of the total supply given in our last circular were not too high, inclining us to the outside figures, 2,100,000 bales.

The course of trade has been a good deal changed by the want of the customary rise in the rivers. Instead of the receipt of 100,000 bales weekly, the average has been restricted to 80,000 bales.

The information now from all points is that the rivers are rapidly rising, and the receipts are already on a increased scale.

The receipts here and at Mobile for the week ending Dec. 16, were 22,169 bales, Dec. 22, 35,684; and Dec. 29, 37,200 bales.

The receipts at all points and cotton forwarded North already amounts to 1,260,000 bales, thus controverting Secretary MCCULLOCH's estimate of 1,000,000 bales for the entire supply of old and new.

There are no signs of any serious falling off in the receipts at any point, and the effect of the use of the rivers will be to protract the delivery of the staple to a comparatively late date.

The question rises, will not the strength of the large holders at Mobile and New-York be exhausted before the first falling off takes place, and can that strength continue if cotton continues to be piled up in the ports?

Already the stock held at leading points exceeds 500,000 bales, and is daily increasing, whereas the total foreign exports since the 1st of September amount to only 300,000 bales.

Down to the latest dates from all points, so far as present indications can be trusted, they think it not unreasonable to anticipate a crop for 1866 and 1867 of 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 bales, whereof no less than half will be retained in the country, or say 230,000 or 300,000 bales from the Atlantic States and Florida, and 1,300,000 to 1,500,000 bales from the other Southern States.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 4.

Cotton is quiet; sales 3,900 bales at 31c. for Mid dling. Gold 144¾. Checks on New-York ½ ₰ cent. discount.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Miners stocks were weak. Gould and Curry, $802; Java, $753; Chollar Potosi, $135; Yellow Jacket, $435; Carson Point, $558; Imperial, $118. Legal Tenders, 67 3/16. Choice New-York Butter, 40c. @ 41c.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MURDER ON THE SCHOONER "JOHN BURTON."—CORONER LUDDEN commenced an inquest yesterday, upon the body of ROBERT MITCHELL, mate of the schooner *John Burton*, who was killed by a fellow thief on Bear's Island, on the night of the 30th of December, 1865. The Captain, MATHAN A. REED, JOSEPH MALONEY, a sailor,

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS.

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ALL ISSUES OF UNITED STATES STOCKS, INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,) BANKERS, No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE. All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price. DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED. Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited. FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES which may be checked for without notice. Collections made promptly on all points. Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission. Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit:

HART & PURCELL, New-York. C. W. PURCELL & Co., Richmond, Va.

HART & PURCELL,

BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 74 Broadway, and No. 9 New-st., Buy and sell government and other securities on commission, negotiate loans, make collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Deposits in gold and currency received, and interest allowed on daily balances.

$500 REWARD.

Notice is hereby given that the following United States Seven-Thirty Bonds, date of June 15, 1865, have been stolen, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same: Three bonds of $500 each.
No. 70,703, second series.
No. 70,704, second series.
No. 70,705, second series.
The above reward will be given for the recovery of the bonds at the Office of the New-York Times.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST. Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds;
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds;
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds;
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds;
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons; and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1866,
Will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on the 2d day of January, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

WESTERN UNION, UNITED STATES, RUSSIAN EXTENSION, INSULATED LINES, AMERICAN — TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., NATIONAL, AMERICAN, UNITED STATES, ADAMS, NATIONAL BANKERS' — EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks, and all description of securities not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1866.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per cent. on deposits over $500, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders and bondholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, are hereby requested to deposit the stock and bonds held by them without delay with the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in conformity with the resolution passed at the meeting of 20th October last.
GEO. W. STANTON, Jr., JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, } Committee.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE GENESEE RIVER BANK, MOUNT Morris, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the "NATIONAL PARK BANK, in the City of New York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EMERSON W. KEYES, Dep. Superintendent.

YATES COUNTY SALT MANUFACTURING AND PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 67 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of the Yates County Salt Manufacturing and Petroleum Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 P. M. By order of the Board,
S. J. BURRELL, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th prox.) at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the following election, will take place at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of stockholders of the Excelsior Petroleum Company will be held at the Wall-street Salesroom, No. 106 Wall-street, on FRIDAY, 5th inst., at three o'clock P.M. Stockholders are particularly requested to be present, as matters of great importance to their interests will be discussed.
THOS. B. LAWSON, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9 next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
DEC. 29.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF GREENWICH AND DEY STS., NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
ELECTION.—The annual election for directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF COMMONWEALTH SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, from 12 to 2 P. M.
WILLIAMSON BACON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES for the PHELPS AND GILLMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 12th of January.
W. H. STURDEVANT, Acting Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S REAL ESTATE BONDS.—I will pay the principal of these bonds, at No. 25 William-st., New-York, until the 13th inst., after which they must be sent to me at Marion, Ohio.
JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 9th of January proximo. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 2, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.
J. G. OGDEN, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF ATHENS County, Ohio, due 1st January, 1866, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 30 Wall-st., on and after the 2d inst.

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,) BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 67 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK.
Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS. Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch. Interest allowed on deposits.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 5 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
AND ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES. ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD, Payable semi-annually, Guaranteed and paid by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

THOMPSON & CORNING,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.
CHARLES G. THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING, Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS. BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD, BROKERS

IN STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

CHARLES BONNER,

MINING ENGINEER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, Inspects mining properties throughout the Pacific States and reports on their merits, conditions, methods of working, &c. Every description of mining work and machinery projected and executed. Mining enterprises in California and Nevada conducted in the most economical and advantageous manner. Special attention will be paid to all orders from the Atlantic States.
For the correct and faithful execution of all work entrusted to him, refers, by permission, to
Messrs. BARRON & CO., San Francisco.
W. C. RALSTON, Esq., San Francisco.
Messrs. PARROTT & CO., San Francisco.
WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, Esq., San Francisco.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco.
J. B. DICKINSON, Esq., New-York.
Hon. W. M. STEWART, U. S. S., Nevada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MUSK-RAT RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Musk-Rat Run Petroleum Company, of Venango County, Penn., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
W. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TARENTUM OIL, SALT AND COAL COMPANY, NO. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 1 P. M., for business connected with the further development of company and property. By order of the Board of Trustees,
SAMUEL TIEBOUT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 33 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on Monday, Jan. 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. C. H. SANBORN, President.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF TARSHISH SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, Dec. 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 to 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. POST, Secretary.

MILL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 77 Cedar-st.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 9 next, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
W. E. HOYT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Petroleum Company will be held at No. 99 Maiden-lane on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, Jr., Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 296, FOR the sum of $300, made by the Park Bank to the order of H. Nordlinger, and endorsed by W. H. Frazier. All persons are cautioned against negotiating such.
SURSFELD, LORSCH & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

AN ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE Mendenhall Oil and Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 1,261 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1866, from 11 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
HARVEY BAKER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

CONNOR, BUNCE & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS, No. 46 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK.
E. S. CONNOR. J. F. BUNCE. J. R. BUNCE.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of "THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK," in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$1,345,595 91
Indebtedness of Directors	$19,909	
Banking-house		48,000 00
Current expenses		16,451 53
Taxes paid		3,922 45
Remittances and other cash items		65,392 02
Due from National Banks		20,564 04
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		150,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		141,000 00
Other U. S. securities		184,700 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		147,150 50
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks		7,742 00
Specie		31,835 54
Other lawful money, viz: Legal tender notes	$285,933	
Compound interest notes	134,150—	420,183 00
Total		$2,582,557 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$422,700 00
Surplus Fund		203,662 30
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$75,000	
Less amount on hand	45	
Amount outstanding		74,955 00
Individual deposits		1,776,366 32
Dividends unpaid		2,860 00
Due National Banks		2,037 94
State Bank circulation outstanding		50,123 00
Discount		20,022 89
Interest		22,888 89
Profit and loss		5,656 45
Total		$2,582,557 99

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, ROBERT BURK, of "THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BURK, Cashier.
{ Five cent Int. Rev. stamp, canceled. } Sworn to and subscribed before me, this third day of January, 1866.
EDWARD J. HALL, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$671,200 00
Current expenses		3,083 34
Remittances and other cash items, exchanges, &c.		149,434 45
Due from National Banks		7,620 58
Due from other banks and bankers		138 19
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		50,000 00
Other U. S. securities with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		100,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		14,895 00
Legal-tender notes		276,268 00
Total		$1,572,639 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00	
Less amount on hand	280 00	
Amount outstanding		269,711 00
Individual deposits		681,505 21
United States deposits		78,651 84
Due to National Banks		175,405 02
Profit and loss		67,366 57
Total		$1,572,639 64

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and { 5-cent stamp. } subscribed before me, this 3d day of January, 1866. F. D. SHERMAN, Notary Public, City of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on the morning of Jan. 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,647,126 80
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States		7,500,000 00
United States Bonds on hand		3,596,600 00
Other United States Securities		180,000 00
New-York City Stock		60,000 00
New-York State Stock		9,000 00
Real estate—Banking-house and lots		300,000 00
Due from banks		293,204 75
Cash items, viz.: Checks, &c., in exchanges		3,511,422 08
Specie		1,207,822 14
Legal-tender and other notes		4,465,795 00
Total		$28,069,693 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$2,126,523 24	
Profit and loss	480,553 40—	2,607,076 64
Circulating notes outstanding		2,220,315 00
Individual deposits	$8,333,352 40	
Due to banks and others	4,396,207 46—	12,729,559 86
Dividends unpaid	$12,732 30	
Dividend just declared, payable Jan. 5	500,000 00—	512,732 30
Total		$28,069,693 77

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, the fourth day of January, 1866.
THOS. P. OKIE, Jr., Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$9,513,508 68
Indebtedness of Directors	$360,044 47	
Overdrafts		2,074 81
Current expenses		17,345 82
Due from banks		1,059,491 63
United States bonds		2,553,650 00
National currency	$2,683 00	
Specie	45,755 09	
Legal tenders	4,545,055 00	
Checks in exchanges, &c.	3,180,896 84—	7,824,389 93
Total		$20,970,455 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund and profits		345,181 69
Circulation		1,243,042 00
Individual deposits	$9,085,651 18	
United States deposits	86,063 01	
Bank deposits	7,204,637 64—	16,376,351 83
Dividends unpaid		5,900 00
Total		$20,970,455 82

I, HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of "THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
(Signed,) HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
(Signed.) C. E. BOGERT, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD CO., 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office, on the 9th day of January proximo. Polls open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers:
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Albany City six per cent.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Convertible.
Missouri State issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank, and also of Inspectors of Election, will be held on the second TUESDAY of this month, at the banking-house of this bank. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. JAMES BUELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FIRST NATIONAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of William Man, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York City on the THIRD TUESDAY of January inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated Jan. 5, 1866. WILLIAM MAN, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, from 1 until 2 o'clock P. M. G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF Trustees of the Rock Bottom Oil Company for the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 29 Cliff-st., (up stairs,) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.
JAN. 3, 1866.

CAUTION.—A CHECK; DATED NOV. 16, 1865, signed by Charles Amory, Treasurer, for two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) in favor of Esther S. Green, on the Central National Bank, New-York, having been lost or stolen from the mail, payment of the same has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check.—BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE COUPONS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO, due Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after the above dates, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER, NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

SOUTHERN INVESTMENTS.

H. WALLER is now at the Banking-house of LEES & WALLER, No. 32 Pine-st., prepared to arrange for loans to planters, secured by mortgage, on the best plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana, to raise the cotton crop of 1866, with a return of interest and a share of the profits. Parties desirous of investing will please apply promptly.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Offers for sale, in sums to suit buyers:
$10,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip.
10,000 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip.
10,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,

NO. 29 BROADWAY, ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT, for use in all the principal cities in the ISLAND OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company will be held at their office, at 12 o'clock M., Jan. 15, 1866, for the purpose of reducing their capital stock from $1,500,000 to $500,000.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, HENRY R. THOMAS, CHARLES E. CLARKE, Jr., H. G. LEISENRING, } Majority of Trustees.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be held at the institute, No. 489 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1866, at 8 o'clock, when the Annual Report will be presented and election held for five trustees. The poll will be opened at 8 o'clock and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board of Trustees. CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of ten Trustees, to supply the place of those whose terms of office then expire.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 4, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SECOND NATIONAL GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of WILLIAM MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York City, on the third TUESDAY of January inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated Jan. 5, 1866.
WILLIAM MAN, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
DEC. 28, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of government tax,) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 187 Greenwich-st.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan 3, 1866.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.,
Has declared a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums, free of tax, payable after Jan. 20. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Treasurer.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and Two (2) Per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of January next.
The transfer books will be closed this evening, and reopened on the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of January, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, Dec. 21, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the 15th January. The company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank. The books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January, inclusive.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER THE 2D DAY of January, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. The transfer books will be closed to that day inclusive.
By order. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, as follows: on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1866. G. I. SENEY, Cashier.

VENANGO PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of four dollars on each hundred shares of the capital stock of the company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1866, at their office, No. 12 Old-slip. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th of January, inclusive. WM. H. OTIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 5th, 1866, from the net earnings of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from 27th inst. until 6th proximo, inclusive. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866. W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from government tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of twelve per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, and the government tax will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 3, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH will pay a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax) to its stockholders on MONDAY, the 8th of January next. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December 19, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 207 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, free of government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO., JERSEY CITY, Dec. 18, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE FEBRUARY DIVIDEND OF 1866 TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the canal, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the amount of the Preferred Stock, and a Dividend of Six per Cent. upon the amount of the Consolidated Stock—free of government tax—payable on the 10th day of January next, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to Stockholders resident in and near Philadelphia, at the Banking House of E. W. Clark & Co., in that city.
This Dividend is in anticipation, and in lieu of that which would otherwise be paid in February, 1866.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 10th of January, inclusive.
JOHN RODGERS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent per annum, on amounts of $500 and less, and five per cent. per annum on all amounts exceeding $500, payable on and after the third Monday in January, the institution paying the government tax.
The interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
R. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THIS INSTITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of January. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1866.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) per cent., payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866. The Transfer Books will close on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., and re-open on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866. By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable Jan. 15, 1866.
Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to 15, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, and payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Friday, Jan. 5. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central Mining Company have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and a half per share, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th to the morning of the 16th January.
JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of Five and Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January.
The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 28, 1865.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1 3-4 per cent. free from government tax, due Jan. 1, 1866, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock and Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, on the 2d proximo. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1866.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank, and the government tax, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. By order of the board.
OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. R. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 19, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1866. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. and the government tax has this day been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
Jan. 2, 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 5.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

NITROUS OXIDE

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Where the gas has never yet failed to destroy pain in the extraction of teeth; where no accident has ever happened; where 200 gallons of gas are used daily. Office, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

DO NOT HAVE YOUR TEETH EXtracted without using DR. HOYT'S ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, as it is the only method by which you are freed from the necessity of reinhaling the impure air, or carbonic acid gas, from your own lungs. Dr. H. has extracted thousands of Teeth with perfect success. Only office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 389 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

MATTRESSES—HAIR AND STRAW MATtresses and pillows, suitable for steamboats and public institutions, for sale in large quantities, and less than one-half of the original cost, by
WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 44 Park-place, up stairs.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 2D, A CLUSTER BREASTPIN, composed of diamonds, set in silver, old style, in the form of a rose, with sprig and leaves. A small single diamond pin was attached to it by a gold chain. The reward will be paid on its delivery at No. 33 West 22d-st. C. B. MORRISON.

LOST—WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN'S CHECK on Mechanics' National Bank, No. 6,239, for $1,020 50, dated Jan. 2, 1866 and payable to our order, not endorsed. The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. TAYLOR BROS., No. 17 Wall-street.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 997 FOR 375 SHARES Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company stock in name of John M. Furman. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at No. 105 Front-st.

H S 171, ONE CASE LINEN, TAKEN by mistake or otherwise from the Appraiser's stores, No. 56 Broadway. Any person delivering the above to the owners, GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 38 Barclay-st., will be suitably rewarded.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S SALE OF YELLOW PINE LUMBER, &c.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Will sell on MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1866, At 12 o'clock noon, by order of Brevet Major-Gen. S. VAN VLIET, AT PIER, Between 16th and 17th sts., North River:
84,000 feet of 3-inch yellow pine plank.
89,900 feet of 2-inch yellow pine plank.
1,000 feet of assorted yellow pine scantling.
Lot of copper pipe, sheeting and scrap, and dead lights.
1 large steam boiler out of steamboat *Delaware*.

T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.
Will be sold at public auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:
4 Iron Cannon.
38 Upper Casemate Carriages—cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,382 Foreign Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
12,000 U. S. Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
10,937 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,664 U. S. Muskets and Rifles.
3,000 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
460 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
38 Shot Guns.
3,029 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,666 Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
1,382 Revolvers.
1,319 Sabres and Swords.
5,300 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
5,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
1,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments, Bridles, Horse-brushes, Curry-combs, &c.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
2,300 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle and Sporting.
32 Incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 Tons Lead and Antimony in Pigs—Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 Pounds Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.
A large lot of appendages for Muskets, Carbines, &c.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts of Muskets, &c.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.
Terms, cash. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance and Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.
ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, Dec. 26, 1865.

FORD & LEVETT, Auctioneers.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Q. M. GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26, 1865.
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the CONNECTICUT STATE ARSENAL, in Hartford, on the 10th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., ORDNANCE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, of which the following are some of the articles:
5 Springfield Rifles.
20 Whitney Rifles and Bayonets.
7 Mississippi Rifles.
249 Springfield Muskets and Bayonets.
1,027 Altered Muskets and Bayonets.
39 Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets.
166 Holster Pistols.
4 Sappers' and Miners' Musketoons and Sabre Bayonets.
101 Cavalry Sabres, straight.
14 Foot Artillery Swords with Scabbards.
1,679 Waist Belts.
2,204 Cross Belts.
144 Cartridge Boxes.
1,901 Bayonet Scabbards.
51 Cap Pouches and Picks.
528 Gun Slings.
108 Sabre Belts and Plates.
372 Artillery Sabre Belts and Plates.
160 Pistol Holsters.
507 Cartridge Formers for Sharp's Rifles.
935 Wormers for Rifles.
1,290 Hammers for Muskets.
1,329 Tumbler Screws for Muskets.
30 Wool Blankets.
60 Yards Dark Blue Cloth.
189 Pairs Drawers.
225 Infantry Hats.
226 Pairs Stockings.
427 Wormers for Muskets.
1 Bass Drum with Sticks.
18 Steel Knives.
30 Steel Forks.
22 Tin Spoons.
611 Knapsacks.
4,063 Overcoat Straps.
531 Iron Mess Pans, large and small.
321 ½ pint Tin Cups.
332 Tourniquets (Lambert's patent.)
1 Set 4-horse Baggage Harness.
83 Infantry Frock Coats,
and many other articles of utility not above mentioned.
Terms cash, in current funds.
Purchases to be removed within forty-eight hours.
Full catalogues of articles can be obtained on application to this office, or Messrs. Ford & Levett, Auctioneers, Hartford. WM. A. AIKEN, Q. M. General of Connecticut.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
PHOTOGRAPH PAPER AT AUCTION.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1866, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, AT THEIR SALESROOM, NO. 36 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK, BY ORDER OF ROBERT MURRAY, ESQ., U. S. MARSHAL, ELEVEN CASES OF ALBUMENIZED PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.
The above can be examined the day before the sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
The entire stock of the United States Arsenal, To be sold on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866, BY EDWARD L. POALK, Auctioneer,
Consisting of the following articles, viz.: Machinery, boilers, ranging from 15 to 42 feet, large lot wrought and pig iron, large guns, howitzers, columbiads, 32-pounders, grindstones, solid shot, gas-pipe, and other articles too numerous to mention.
ALSO,
From three to five millions of bricks, brown stone, &c., &c., the remains of the said arsenal.
By order of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
J. F. LUKENS, Lieutenant and Depot Ordnance Officer, Wilmington, N. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 461 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of Brt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN, In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
L. LORING MOORE, Capt. and A. Q. M.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, IN PART BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and in part by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., under the direction of WM. L. COWDREY, Referee, by order of the New-York Supreme Court, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, the lots on the Two squares, one bounded by the 5th-av. and Madison-av., 44th and 45th sts. The other by Madison-av. and 4th-av., and 44th and 45th sts.
To be sold in separate lots, with certain restrictions as to part of the lots against nuisances. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property can be seen at the auctioneers.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,500 BALES UPLAND AND GULF COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Gwanrory, and may be seen in the bale at the government stores, Atlantic Dock, and at the Continental stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 13, 1865.
SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON.
Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at public auction, on the 10th and 11th days of January, 1866, at noon, a large lot of old navy cannon.
The cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder. Terms cash, in government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, at which time the cannon must be removed from the Navy-yard. Otherwise they will revert to the government.
Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the Ordnance Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1865.
THE SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY railroad material at Alexandria will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
In addition to the articles previously advertised there will be offered:
60,000 feet seasoned oak plank and timber.
1 new lathe, 36 feet long, 33 inches swing.
1 new vertical car-wheel borer.
1 second-hand planer.
1 engine-house, 336x86.
30 buildings, varying in size from 10x10 to 30x60.
1 wharf, foot of Franklin-st., containing 21,469 square feet.
Only a small proportion of the new material has been disposed of. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash in government funds.
Vouchers for transportation will be received from railroad companies as cash.
H. L. ROBINSON, Brevet Brigadier-General, A. Q. M.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. FRENCH-PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c.,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Liberty-st., a large stock of first-class city-made furniture, including parlor suites of various kinds, library and secretary bookcases, library and dining-room suites, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, buffets, extension tables, hall stands, lounges, easy chairs, mirrors, paintings, carpets, &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st., (opposite Post-office.)
MINER & SOMERVILLE
will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a general assortment of household furniture, parlor suites, office furniture, carpets, desks, matting, oilcloth, &c.; also 200 oil paintings and engravings, bronzes, vases, silver plated ware, &c., &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scranton Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of and in the following described property, viz.:
1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.
2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.
3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR, P. C. CALHOUN, E. BEMENT, Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF TWO LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD AND 122d-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York, by order of Aaron Browning and Edie C. H. Kugeler, executors of John F. Browning:
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD AND 122D-ST—Two lots; corner, 25:8½ by 77:6; inside lot, 25 by 83:3. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-street, near Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON BYRD, 130TH AND 131ST STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Wm. Wood, executor of John Hancock:
BYRD, 130TH AND 131ST STS, EAST OF THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—20 lots, each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.
Messrs. WETMORE & BOWNE, Att'ys.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
A PAIR OF SORREL, PONY-BUILT HORSES—Medium size, long tails, sound and kind, and very stylish drivers.
ALSO,
A set of silver-plated double HARNESS, in good order.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan.* 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
(LATE MARINERS,)
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.
Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
Clute Brothers' celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills; pumps of every description; cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c. Jobbing of all kinds.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson, New-York.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

AN ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE—A double 32-inch engine, 16 horse-power, will be sold low. Can be seen in motion at No. 241 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.
THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
First-class Mail Steamship
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
(2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power,)
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,
Being thoroughly refitted for passengers for the ocean service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes,
On the 17th of MARCH.
Price of passage, payable in gold:
First Cabin......$105 00
Second Cabin......62 50
Steerage......37 50
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 31st March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO......HENRY A. GADSDEN......Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO......HENRY A. GADSDEN......March 17, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin......$132 50 | Second cabin......$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON......3,204 tons......900-horse power
LAFAYETTE......3,204 tons......900-horse power
EUROPE......3,204 tons......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III......1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT......(Building)......Great power.
PEREIRE......(Building)......Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS......(Building)......Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
EUROPE......A. DUCHESNE......FRIDAY......Jan. 5
WASHINGTON......M. SURMONT......FRIDAY......Feb. 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on Friday the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. Passengers will be on board at 7½.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND......SATURDAY, Jan. 6
LOUISIANA......SATURDAY, Jan. 13
ERIN......SATURDAY, Jan. 20
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY......Jan. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY......Jan. 10
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......Jan. 13
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin......$90 | Steerage......$30
First Cabin to London......95 | Steerage to London......33
First Cabin to Paris......105 | Steerage to Paris......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish ports.
BRITANNIA......SATURDAY, Jan. 6.
CALEDONIA......SATURDAY, Jan. 13.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company do not employ runners.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, and MONDAY, Jan. 29.
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......80
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNDSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
P. S.—The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 17.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ALDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The new, elegant and very fast steamship
ANDALUSIA, BURSLEY, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER......Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA......Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR MOBILE.
MURRAY'S LINE.
Goes to the wharf with all her cargo.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The fine fast-sailing steamship
JAMES S. GREEN,
E. S. HARDY, Commander,
now loading at Pier No. —, and will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., (Late Murray & Nephew.) Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.,
or to JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., No. 57 South-st.
A. J. INGERSOLL & CO., Agents, Mobile.

FOR MOBILE.
The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's steamship
EUTAW,
Capt. C. D. COFFIN,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 6, East River, for MOBILE, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock.
Goes to wharf with all her cargo.
For freight or passage apply to
STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF PIER.
PHILADELPHIA OUTSIDE LINE,
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
The above line will, on Jan. 1, 1866, remove from Pier No. 4 North River to Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
THORN & TOBIAS, No. 144 Cedar-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. $300 | Second Cabin. $200 | Steerage. $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. $225. | Second Class. $125. | Third Class. $50.
The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
Freight received as usual.
For tariff of reduced rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
SHIPPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO SEND WITH EACH CART-LOAD A DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS, AND MEMORANDUM OF WEIGHT OF EACH PACKAGE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN JACINTO, W. LOVELAND, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.
Rates furnished by the undersigned.
The steamer SAN SALVADOR follows SATURDAY, Jan. 13.
The passenger accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah,
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
NIGHTINGALE......Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Steamship GEN. BARNES follows.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE—SATURDAYS.
Connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class United States mail steamships
AMERICA......LINDT, Commander,
NEVADA......CARPENTER, Commander,
THE AMERICA
will sail from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1866, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM & BALDWIN.
Freight received at our covered pier No. 13 North River, at all times during the day. The NEVADA will follow on Saturday, Jan. 13, 1866.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage......$25 | Deck......$10
A first-class steamship will leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY of each week, landing cargo in Savannah on Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
Capt. ROATH,
will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SAILING SATURDAYS.
The A 1 ocean steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River SATURDAY, Jan. 6. Freight will be received for her commencing TUESDAY, Jan. 2. For engagement of freight or passage, at low rates, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The elegant steamship
YAZOO,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight taken to both places.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to the agents, HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MONTGOMERY,
Capt. CALVIN RYDER,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M. The HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR WEEKLY LINE,
connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.
ADELE, Capt. BOUTELLE.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.
Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR APALACHICOLA,
VIA KEY WEST
The Steamship
FLORIDA,
Capt. BARSTOW,
Will take freight on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at Pier No. 13 East River, for the above ports, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M.
Goods will be promptly forwarded to Eufaula, Columbus, Albany, &c.
For freight or passage apply to
BENJ. RICHARDS & SONS, No. 46 South-st.
or to BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $3.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:12 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains go North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Manhattan-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues.
For building a sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
For building a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues.
For building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For building a street basin at southwest corner of Gramercy Park.
For building a street basin at southwest corner of Twentieth-street and Irving-place.
For paving Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with trap-block.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter, and flagging in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
For building a sewer in Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, to extent of half the block.
Also, Gramercy Park.
Also, all the lots in the block bounded by Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Irving-place and Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street to the extent of two hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of five hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.
Also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
Also, all the lots in the blocks adjacent to the line of the sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and through Manhattan streets, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of January, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1866:
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.
A panel of 180 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.
Two panels of 180 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts II. and III.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Marine Court.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN AN officer of a bank for a number of years, possessing all the abilities necessary, and who understands dealing in government securities, desires a partner with capital to embark in the banking business in this city. Address B. B., Box No. 5,147 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $6,000 TO $8,000, cash capital, to engage in a profitable manufacturing business in New-York City; one acquainted with the dry goods trade preferred. Address, with real name, &c., T. B. B., Box No. 3,727 Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A STORE, WITH FIXTURES, suitable for a meat-market or grocery; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 518 Hudson-st., corner West 10th-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE DRUG-STORE with stock and good-will, situate in a flourishing town in Pennsylvania. Selling only on account of bad health. Address Post-office Box No. 1,631, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT. Inquire at No. 71 John-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO, ON NEW-Year's Day, took a large black silk umbrella, with the owner's name upon the handle, from a house in 5th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., and left a broken blue cotton one in its place, will confer a favor by returning it to the office of A. T. STEWART & CO., corner of Broadway and Reade-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7¼; begin at 8.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that, in order to carry out the system of
NOVELTY AND VARIETY
which seems most acceptable to the frequenters of his theatre, he will present for the next few weeks,
INTERESTING AND EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
alternating with
SPARKLING AND BRILLIANT COMEDY,
Illustrated by the following company, a complete list of which is given for the first time this season:

MR. J. W. WALLACK,	MR. F. ROBINSON,
MR. JOHN GILBERT,	MR. CHARLES FISHER,
MR. MARK SMITH,	MR. W. HOLSTEN,
MR. A. YOUNG,	MR. G. HOLLAND,
MR. NORTON,	MR. RINGGOLD,
MR. JOHN SEFTON,	MR. WRIGHT,
MR. GEORGE BROWNE,	MR. WILLIAMSON,
MR. POPE,	MR. GRAHAM,
MR. WARD,	MR. CASHER,
MISS MARY GANNON,	MISS M. HENRIQUES,
MISS VERNON,	MISS FANNY MORANT,
MRS. JOHN SEFTON,	MRS. JENNINGS,
MISS IONE BURKE,	MISS MARY BARRETT,
MISS FANNY GREENE,	MISS CARMAN,
MISS KATE BARRETT,	MRS. TIMONY,

and
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
FRIDAY,
Will be presented Lovel's popular play,
LOVE'S SACRIFICE
In which will appear Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, W. Holsten, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, J. C. Williamson, Pope, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Barrett.
SATURDAY—THE POOR GENTLEMAN. (Second time this season.)
MONDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
☞ In deference to the wishes of numerous applicants at the box office, and in consequence of the crowded state of the house at the last representation,
LOST IN LONDON
Will be repeated on TUESDAY NEXT.
Mr. Wallack has received from London a play, by
TOM TAYLOR,
founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST,
which will be soon produced with new scenery, music, &c., and a great cast.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
HAPPY NEW-YEAR. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES.
First appearance of the popular vocalist and cornet,
MR. CHAS. HENRY. SIG. JOSE GARATAGUL
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, the Monkey.
Ici on parle Français, Perfect Cures, Quarrelsome Boys.
DAN BRYANT, the Stump Orator.
Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Dan Emmett, Little Mac,
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.

THE MYSTERIOUS EDDY FAMILY and ANNIE LORD CHAMBERLAIN, the greatest mediums in the world. Go see the spirits at No. 814 Broadway, above 11th-st., daily during this week, at 3 and 8 P. M. $1,000 offered to catch them in a trick. Be in time.

MEDICAL.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES
Successfully treated by
B. R. SARDIN, M. D.,
No. 1,147 Broadway, New-York.
Consumption is disrobed of more than half its terrors. Dr. BARDIN, who is a thorough diagnostician, has learned from an extensive observation and practice, that more than half the cases of apparent lung disease which are called consumption by quacks and empirics, are not consumption, but proceed from irritation of the air-passages, and with proper treatment and care are perfectly curable. Also, a timely treatment of the various diseases of the throat, which, if allowed to go on, lead to the great lion of human maladies, Consumption, will save you from pain, anxiety, nightly restlessness, and finally, premature death by phthisis pulmonalis. Dr. BARDIN has no one panacea with which he proposes to cure all the diseases the human organism is subject to, but carefully diagnosticates each case in the minutiæ of detail, and treats all upon rational and scientific principles.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to cure you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince every lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York: in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reforme, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

PILES, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RUPTURE—Their modern treatment and radical cure—SCALPEL No. 46, edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., 64 pages, elegantly printed cuts; 50 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER, Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121. For full set of the SCALPEL in volumes, (six—pages 500 each,) at $18, apply to the Editor, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, treats all female complaints at No. 6 Amity-place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, Caramus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager......J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING,
AND DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
Will be presented the successful Spectacular Romance of
MONTE CRISTO,
or the
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
with the eminent and favorite artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The Spectacle produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any previous production at this theatre, with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
HUMOROUS MASKS, COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
"Thalia Matilda could not have treated the good boys and girls, of all ages, that go to her theatre better than by presenting them MONTE CHRISTO for a holiday gift."—*Courier.*
"As presented at the present time, on the Olympic stage, MONTE CHRISTO has become at once the most entertaining dramatic performance of the day. The elements of tragedy, of farce, of pantomime and ballet are all here, and the scenes are never permitted to tire from too long lingering on any one."—*Express.*
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
HOLIDAY AND NEW-YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENT.
FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1866,
the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
will appear, in consequence of its
DECIDED SUCCESS,
in the romantic drama in three acts entitled
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO,
sustaining the characters of
MIAMI AND MADAME ST. AUBERT.
Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, Holmes, Alice Placide, Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, &c., &c., in the cast.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS. TIME, 1745 TO 1748.
On MONDAY next, Jan. 8, 1866,
(The last six nights of her brilliant engagement,)
will appear in her great character of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
In Mr. C. W. Tayleure's play of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 5, 1866,
will be presented in three acts Tobin's Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
The Duke of Aranza......Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Captain Rolando, (his first appearance)..Mr. C. W. Clarke
Count Montalban......Mr. W. A. Mestayer
Signor Balthazar......Mr. W. S. Higgins
Jaques, (the Mock Duke)......Mr. T. Placide
Lopez......Mr. H. Pearson
Campilio......Mr. H. Cunningham
Juliana......Miss Lucy Rushton
Volante......Mrs. Mark Smith
Zamora......Mrs. A. W. Young
IN ACT II. A VILLAGE DANCE.
Previous to the comedy the farce of
A MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.
Mr. Oblivious Top......Mr. Walcot
Prices of Admission—Parquet Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, $1; Balcony Private Boxes, $5, $6, $7 and $8, Private Boxes, $10.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer......Mr. H. R. DAVIS
Stage manager......Mr. J. SCHONBERG
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation
A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY, Jan. 5, 1866,
BENEFIT OF
MR. T. H. GLENNEY.
GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT.
Boucicault's great drama of the
COLEEN BAWN.
Mr. T. H. GLENNEY......as......Myles Na Coppaleen
(With the songs of "Cruiskeen Lawn," "Limerick is Beautiful," and "Charlemount.")
Mrs. W. G. JONES......as......The Coleen Bawn
Mr. GEO. BROOKES......as......Father Tom
After which, by permission of
DAN and NEIL BRYANT,
NELSE SEYMOUR and DAVE REED,
in their comicality of
DEAF AS A POST.
LITTLE MAC'S ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.
Champion Jig......Mickey Warren
To be followed by the first act of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Shaun......Mr. T. H. Glenney
And the nautical drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
William......Mr. Walter Grisdale

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
HIPPOTHEATRON, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Manager
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
First week of the favorite Clown,
JOE PENTLAND.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
at 2½ and 8 o'clock, will be presented
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME
OF BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES,
THE CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDER,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
will appear in one of his unapproachable acts upon
A SWIFT BAREBACK STEED,
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
Each performance will bring into requisition
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
ELEVENTH SEASON, 1866.
Messrs. WM. MASON, THEO. THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER have the pleasure of announcing their eleventh season of
SIX SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
TO BE GIVEN AT
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
On WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, beginning
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock.
Subscriptions received at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, as follows:
One admission to the Series......In advance $6 00
One admission to the Series (Professional)......4 00
Single tickets for each Soirée......1 50
Circulars may be obtained at the above-named places.

DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, the prince of humorists and inimitable delineator of eccentric character, has been engaged to deliver a course of three of his most popular humorous lectures as follows:
"OUR FIRST BABY,"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.
"MRS. SLOCUM AT THE OPERA,"
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.
"THE LAW IN RE- 'RIDGE vs. MIDGE,'"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.
Tickets for the course $1 50. Single tickets 75 cents. Tickets for sale at the principal music-stores. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock with usual punctuality.

MLLE. PAREPA'S GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT.—Choice seats can be obtained at No. 63 East 14th-st., corner 4th-av.

LECTURES.

REV. SELLA MARTIN WILL DELIVER the Annual Address of the American and Foreign Joint Stock Company, at Hope Chapel, (lower hall) opposite New-York Hotel, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING next, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free. Subject—*The Trade and Labor of the Southern States.*

DRY GOODS

EMPRESS
KID GLOVES
JUST RECEIVED.
500 DOZEN
IN PARTY AND OPERA COLORS.
$1 25 A PAIR.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST.,
CORNER LAURENS-ST.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH,
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

BLANKETS.
Blankets from the late auction sales retailing at less than wholesale prices. Also, a large stock of Comforters and Bedding at greatly reduced prices. All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, Nos. 233 and 244 Canal-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
H. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, SELECTED BY HIMSELF IN EUROPE.—The largest, cheapest and most varied assortment in the city, Ladies' and Gent's Jet Chains, Pins, Bracelets, Buckles, Ear-rings, &c., Pearl, Jet and Fancy Buttons; also, Steel and Gilt Goods, English Scissors, Penknives, Combs and Brushes, Portmonnaies, Hair Nets and Waterfalls. Also, a full line of best English small wares; new styles Dress Trimmings, Ribbons and Laces, Tissue and Lace Veils, Embroideries, Collars, &c.; French Corsets, $1 50; best Steel Spring Skirts, $1. Skirts made to order.
N. B.—Jouvin's and other celebrated Kid Gloves at low prices; Empress Kids only $1; undressed Kids, new colors, only 90 cents.
W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway,
Between 18th and 19th sts.

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.—Finding that considerable of a desire exists among business men and capitalists in New-York to learn of the resources and true position of Texas and the Southwest generally since emancipation, I will be pleased to meet and converse with gentlemen desiring such information, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 4th and 5th insts., between the hours of 11 and 1, at the office of Messrs. C. Congreve & Son, No. 8 Broad-st.
THOMAS AFFLECK.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.
To accommodate and gratify the
THRONG OF HOLIDAY VISITORS
there will be given an
EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
DURING THE WEEK.
AFTERNOON AT 3......EVENING AT 7½.

CIRCUS TROUPE and THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL,"
A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS
IN DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Previous to the Circus the domestic drama of
THE ORPHAN BOYS OF HUNGARY;
OR, THE CHARTER OF OLVANER;
BY THE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
THE TALLEST GIANTS IN THE WORLD,
each over eight feet high.
THREE OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING.
MISS LIZZIE READ, Miniature Lady.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
JOHN BATTERSBY, Living Skeleton, weighs 57 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSBY, his wife, weighs 702 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER,
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
AN ALBINO BOY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
The best Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, and over
100,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
GEORGE WOOD......Manager
LAST NIGHTS
of the great character actor,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
SAM.
To conclude with the local drama,
MOSE.
LAST MATINEE OF SAM AND MOSE,
ONE O'CLOCK TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
the eminent comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
will make his first appearance in New-York since his return from Europe, in
A NEW THREE-ACT VERSION OF
SOLON SHINGLE,
expressly written for him.
NEW SCENERY AND A SPLENDID CAST.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

SAM'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
BROADWAY THEATRE, SATURDAY.
CHANFRAU'S LAST MATINEE,
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
CHANFRAU AS "SAM" AND "MOSE."

JOHN E. OWENS as "SOLON SHINGLE,"
IN A NEW THREE-ACT AMERICAN DRAMA,
on MONDAY NIGHT NEXT, Jan. 8,
AT BROADWAY THEATRE.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE.
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor......R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
INCREASED ATTRACTION FOR THE YEAR 1866.
NEW STARS ADDED
TO
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
Who will appear in a
GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES.
The great Irish Historical Drama, entitled
NORA CRENA,
The Heroine of Galway,
With a strong cast.
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE.
NEW SONGS, ACTS, DANCES &c.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MISS BATEMAN AS LEAH.
The beautiful steel engraving by Every, of London, and the bust, by Durham, of London, of Miss Bateman as Leah, can be obtained at Schaus' Fine Art Establishment, No. 749 BROADWAY.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above; inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing Jan. 2, 1866.
NEW CLASSES for beginners, for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, EVERETT Rooms, corner of 34th-st. and Broadway. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
HON. W. H. SEWARD, PRESIDENT.
Several vacancies for young ladies for the session commencing Jan. 8. $200 per year for board and tuition.
For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Seward Institute, Florida, Orange County, New-York.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A YOUNG FRENCH GENTLEMAN, having received the very best education, skilled in literature and in the ancient and modern languages, desires to give private lessons, especially of French, Spanish, literature, or of history, &c. Apply to A. SHERITIER, Rédacteur en Chef du *Courrier des Etats Unis*, No. 92 Walker-st., from 12 M. to 5 P. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Misses, Danbury, Conn. The Winter term commences Jan. 3, 1866. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen at No. 31 Bond-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE ENGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will reopen Jan. 3, at 6½ P. M. For circulars, apply to the Principal, JARED REED, Jr., Perth Amboy, N. J.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WISHING TO take French lessons can hear of a good teacher by calling at No. 7 Beekman-street, Room No. 8.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM THE NORTH OF GERMANY wishes to find a situation as governess or companion in a good family; she speaks English, French and Italian, and teaches Swedish, music, drawing and fine needle-work; references exchanged. Address Rev. F. FOHLINGER, No. 308 9th-st., New-York.

A FRENCH LADY OF THOROUGH education desires to devote a part of the day in giving private lessons in French and music; the best of city references. Apply at No. 32 East 21st-st.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE WISHES a situation as teacher in a school or academy; English, Latin, French, German and Music taught thoroughly. Address L. H. C., Hartford, Conn.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of experience wishes an engagement to teach the English branches, with music and French. Address E. A. E., Station E.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager......Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager......Mr. J. G. Hanley
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 5,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will make his third professional appearance for nine months, in his grand role of
HAMLET.
The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with strict historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.
Every effort has also been made to place the well known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
MR. CHARLES BARRON,
who will make his third appearance this season as Laertes.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR,
who will make his third appearance as the Ghost.
MR. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON,
who will appear as the King.
MR. W. A. DONALDSON,
who will make his third appearance in several seasons, as Horatio.
MRS. MARIE WILKINS,
who will make her third appearance at this theatre, as the Queen.
MISS EFFIE GERMON,
who will make her third appearance this season as Ophelia.
Polonius......Mr. John Dyott
Osric......Mr. W. F. Burroughs
First Actor......Mr. Humphry Bland
First Grave-digger......Mr. W. H. Andrews
Second Grave-digger, (first appearance,)......Mr. J. L. Donnelly
Player Queen......Miss Andrews
Messrs. Decker, King, Easton, Hogan, Bienan, Jerome, &c., in the other characters.
The scenery has been painted by
Mr. CHARLES WITHAM and assistants.
The original music expressly composed for Mr. Booth's Hamlet, by
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT THE BOX OFFICE.
Doors open at 6¾; Overture at 7:20.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
FAREWELL CONCERTS OF
MLLE. PAREPA, MLLE. PAREPA,
MLLE. PAREPA,
Mr. J. LEVY, HERR CARL ROSA.
and first appearance at these entertainments of
MR. S. B. MILLS.
A full orchestra under the direction of
HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ.
The programme of these final entertainments will be carefully made up from the most accepted morceaux of the repertoire, many of which have yet to be heard in New-York.
FIRST CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING,
Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock precisely,
MLLE. PAREPA
will sing the celebrated Cavatina from Norma, "Casta Diva;" the brilliant morceaux, "The Nightingale Trill," by Ganz; Proch's beautiful song of "Das Alpenhorn," (cornet obligato by Mr. J. Levy,) and, by desire, the charming ballad "Comin' Thro' the Rye."
Mr. J. LEVY will play air and variations "Alexis" and the "Excelsior Polka."
Herr CARL ROSA—Fantasia caprice for violin, by Vieuxtemps, and Ernst's "Elegie."
MR. S. B. MILLS
will play "Berceuse" and "Waltz," by Chopin, and Liszt's famous arrangement of the "Rakozy March."
THE ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ,
will play the overtures to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," by Nicolai, and "Coriolanus," by Beethoven, and "Zampa," by Herold.
Tickets......One Dollar
Reserved Seats......50 Cents Extra
Tickets to be had at the Academy of Music and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
Supported by the Double Combination.
The Wonderful Dogs, LAFAYETTE AND THUNDER.
FOREST OF BONDY.
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
THE MINERALI.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1866.
SOIREE D'OPERA COMIQUE,
GIVEN BY THE
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
L'ECLAIR,
Opera comique, by F. Halevy.
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
Opera comique, by Victor Massé.
Ticket office at the Brooklyn Academy; open three days in advance.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT
N. G. S. N. Y.
BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY, Jan. 5, 1866.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and ladies. To be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.
Private boxes for sale at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW GOLD MEDAL PIANO.
LINDEMAN & SONS'
CELEBRATED AND UNEQUALED
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
The
FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
FOR
NOVELTY, SUPERIORITY AND EXCELLENCE.
Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
Send for our new Gold Medal Circular.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable pianos made; overstrung, agraffe and all improvements. Wholesale and retail at Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

HAINES BRO.'S PIANOS.—ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best in America; first premium awarded whenever exhibited; full satisfaction guaranteed. For sale, on reasonable terms, at the manufacturers', No. 3[illegible] 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

PIANOS OF EVERY STYLE AT GREAT reduction in prices, and fully warranted for five years. Three second-hand pianos at low prices. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PAUL SPOFFORD and SUSAN, his wife, against MARY TILESTON and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order or judgment made in this action, bearing date the 8th day of November, in the year 1865, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, by A. J. Bleecker, Sons & Co., auctioneers, on the 21st day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, the property described as follows: All those six certain lots of land, situate, lying and being in the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map entitled "Map of 104 Lots of Land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York," belonging to "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," made by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, October, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by lots numbers (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, (9) nine, (10) ten, and (11) eleven, and being taken together are bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-sixth-street, distant southeasterly five hundred and seventy-five feet from the southeasterly line of the Sixth-avenue; running thence southwesterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equidistant between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street fifty feet; thence northeasterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ten feet three and two-thirds inches to the northwesterly corner of lot number five; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street ninety-two feet eleven and one-quarter inches to the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway ninety-four feet eight and one-half inches, or thereabouts, to its intersection with the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street one hundred and nine feet one inch to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Said premises above described being known as the St. James Hotel, covering the whole of the premises above described, being about six city lots, situate at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1865.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, No. 39 Wall-st.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
d29-law9wF

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, EMILY R. MARCHER, Executors.
Jy7-law6mF.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

Organization of the Board—Report of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met yesterday morning in the Mayor's office for the purpose of organization.

Mayor HOFFMAN was elected President of the board, and Col. C. O. JOLINE Secretary.

The board is now composed of the following members:

Mayor HOFFMAN, Alderman BRICE, Councilman GREEN, Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer; Dr. L. A. SAYRE, Resident Physician; Mr. BOOLE, City Inspector; Dr. WM. MURPHY and Dr. HARRIS.

The following report was presented to the board by Dr. SAYRE, Resident Physician, and was adopted and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form:

To Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor, and President of the Board of Commissioners of Health:

SIR: I present the following report as the result of a portion of the duties performed in the office of the Resident Physician during the year ending the 31st December, 1865:

To the Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, have been sent the following cases of contagious or infectious diseases:

1865.	Typhus Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Total.
January	28	—	—	30	58
February	38	1	—	43	82
March	39	2	1	45	87
April	35	—	2	20	57
May	53	18	1	25	97
June	60	3	1	10	74
July	61	1	1	8	71
August	84	1	—	2	87
September	81	1	—	2	84
October	72	1	—	—	73
November	79	1	—	5	85
December	41	3	—	2	46
Grand Totals	671	32	6	192	901

These patients all being emigrants of less than five years' residence, are cared for by the Commissioners of Emigration, and that amount of expense is therefore saved to the city tax.

At the Small-pox Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, there were remaining with that disease on 1st December, 1864 45
Admitted during the year ending Dec. 1, 1865 1,151
Total 1,196
Number who died from Dec. 1, 1864, to Dec. 1, 1865 163
Number discharged in same time .... 1,009—1,172
Number remaining Dec. 1, 1865 24

The number of cases here shown, although frightfully large, is yet but a very small portion of what has actually occurred in the city within the past year. As much the larger portion of cases positively refuse to go to the hospital, and I have no legal authority to compel them to go, these figures do not give a correct idea of the extent of this disease among us. But it seems to me they are sufficiently great to speak in trumpet tongue to our legislators, and urge upon them the absolute necessity of immediately enacting a law for "compulsory vaccination," by which means this terrible scourge can be effectually exterminated from our country, if its provisions are universally adopted; and I have no doubt that if New-York will but take the initiative, each State, and the General Government, will soon follow her good example. I have so frequently urged this matter upon the proper authorities, with statistics and proofs which seemed to me to be convincing, that I have nothing new to add upon the subject, but beg most respectfully to refer to my former report in 1862, and entreat that some efficient law be at once enacted, by which the power may be granted to expel this disease from the city.

Our streets and sewers, until within the last few weeks, have been in much better condition than for some years past; but very far from being in as good sanitary condition as they should be; and at the present time are disgraceful. In fact, many of the streets must be entirely repaved before they can be kept clean, and our entire system of sewerage changed and vastly improved before we can give to the city the proper drainage necessary for health, and which, owing to our peculiar geographical position, can be so easily and efficiently done.

I shall in a short time lay before the board for consideration, a plan or system of sewerage, which I trust will not only accomplish the object desired, viz: perfect drainage, but at the same time prevent the waste of valuable material, which is now choking up our slips, and rapidly destroying the harbor, and convert it into a fertilizer, adapted for useful purposes, and which will yield sufficient revenue to the city to pay an interest on the investment requisite to make the improvement.

I have so often described the condition of our tenement-house population, and so earnestly appealed to our legislative authorities for the enactment of a law by which the construction of our buildings should be regulated by sanitary science, without effect, that I almost despair of ever being able to reach the practical good which I have so long desired. Still, in the discharge of my duty, I must again narrate facts, which are patent to every observer, and urge with additional zeal upon the authorities the absolute necessity of some legal enactment by which the construction of all tenement houses, with special reference to limiting the number of inhabitants and ventilation, shall be placed under the regulation or direction of some properly qualified sanitary inspector.

At present most of the tenement houses in this city are absolutely unfit for occupation, and they may be divided into three classes: First, those which, by a slight modification and improvement in ventilation, can be made habitable; second, those that by reconstruction and a limited number of tenants could be made healthful; and third, those which by no possibility can be made so, except by destruction and rebuilding. As they are now, they are the pest-holes that breed typhoid and typhus fever, not only destroying the inhabitants within their walls, but becoming the sources of its propagation to other and more respectable parts of the city.

We have at the present time laws prescribing the proper thickness for walls in proportion to the height of the building, that the danger of their falling down may be prevented; how much greater the necessity for a proper regulation in regard to ventilation. How many persons have died from the effects of falling walls in this city for the last ten years, except from fires? As far as I have been able to ascertain from the statistics there is less than five a year! And how many thousands have been murdered by breathing the poisonous atmosphere of the ill-ventilated houses, or houses in which there is no ventilation at all! Where a falling wall has claimed its one victim, these pest-holes of foul air have claimed their thousands. I would therefore again urge upon the proper authorities the necessity of enforcing by legal enactment the arrest of this frightful mortality.

The cholera which arrived within our harbor, and has been so near our shores within a few weeks past, has been anchored in the bay and detained there. The city, which was ripe for its reception, with its filthy streets, its overcrowded tenement houses, its obstructed sewers, its decaying animal and vegetable matter, and with the peculiar condition of climate, ready to spread its infectious influences into an epidemic, has been preserved from its ravages by the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations. A system or plan which has shown such good results is of sufficient importance to demand our most serious attention if not to command our approval. Leaving out of the discussion at the present time the question of its infectious or contagious nature, which is not as yet settled among the most scientific observers, we must admit that at all events it is portable, and subject to quarantine regulations. The fact which has been established by the detention in quarantine of the steamship *Atlanta*, within seven miles of our shore, with the wind for the most of the time setting from that place toward the city, proves most conclusively that it is not an epidemic disease, and travels with great rapidity, as some authors would try to convince us. The disease is one that is *sui generis*, created in India, from whence it has spread to other portions of the world, always following the channels of trade and commerce; and in the visitation of the disease upon this continent it can be traced distinctly to importation. It has never been generated on this continent, and never can be, and can only exist here by importation; but the proper facilities of filthy crowded houses and absence of proper sanitary regulations would greatly multiply and increase its ravages, it once being introduced. These sources of propagation may exist, as all must admit who are acquainted with the sanitary condition of the city, in great abundance; but yet they do not generate cholera. They are nuisances which should be abated, as they do generate other diseases, and would materially add to our dangers if cholera were to be accidently admitted. But a keg of gunpowder may remain in your basement without danger, unless it be ignited; it may remain here at all times, but it never explodes until the match is applied. So with these nuisances which already exist in the city; they are not the sources of cholera, and whatever other diseases they may produce, they will not develop cholera until the morbific poison of cholera is introduced by which the powder is ignited. These sources, all must admit, have been in abundance in the past five weeks, and yet the match cholera has been kept in the Bay, and by this means the explosion has been prevented. Many persons attribute this prevention to the fact that it is in the Winter season; forgetting that in Russia, where it is colder than we have ever known it here, it has produced its most fearful ravages in mid-winter, showing that it is a disease uninfluenced by temperature, and can as easily be introduced into New-York in midwinter as in mid-summer, and introduced, would produce more frightful ravages at this season than in the Summer, from the fact of our overcrowded tenement house population. Walking through our streets lined by rows of tenement houses, on a Summer day, you will notice from basement to attic every window thrown open, and three, four or more heads pushed out. These persons who are apparently gazing at the little incidents upon the street, instinctively push their heads out of the window for the purpose of wholesome and healthful respiration. In midwinter they cannot do this and obtain the advantage of the fresh air, but, like the turtle, draw their heads within these holes, and, unable to supply the proper amount of fuel to keep their houses warm and retain their windows open, they caulk up all holes and crevices with blankets and old clothes, for the purpose of sustaining a comfortable temperature with the least expenditure of fuel, thereby rendering the air they breathe so poisonous as to endanger their lives more than the heats of Summer, and the unripe vegetables upon which they may feed at this season.

But New-York is accessible by the land as well as by the sea, and unless these same quarantine regulations are enforced in every seaport town upon the entire coast, there is no security; but the disease being imported into some of these seaport towns may come to us by railroad communication. We may therefore see the necessity for Congress or the General Government to take possession of this matter, and enforce a uniformity of quarantine regulations at every port of entry. The Government establishes a port of entry, collects revenue at a port of entry, and should therefore perform the duties connected with a port of entry, one of which is a proper quarantine establishment, and kept under military regulation, by which it may be rendered uniform and efficient. It sometimes happens that the port of entry, as in our own city, lies upon a river bordering on two States, and the port may be in one State and the most advantageous place for a quarantine under the jurisdiction of another. This conflict of jurisdiction renders it essential that it should be placed under the control of the General Government. The General Government would not hesitate to take possession of any place where it could best protect the country from an invasion by a foreign foe, irrespective of State boundaries or State jurisdiction, were to come in the form of armies or fleets. How much more necessary, then, that the same precautions should be taken against a secret foe of pestilence and poison, vastly more destructive to human life than a fleet equipped with Armstrong guns. As there are also many ports of entry, it is a necessity that the General Government should assume this control in order that their action should be uniform; as we have already received an official communication from the City of Boston, in which a committee of medical men have stated that the disease is neither infectious or contagious; cannot be communicated by one person to another by their effects or things, their excretions or secretions, and that it is an epidemic entirely beyond quarantine regulations or military cordons, and they therefore unanimously recommend the immediate removal of all such restrictions. Dr. SNOW, another very prominent Sanitarian, of Providence, R. I., has published a pamphlet to the world at large, containing similar views. In opposition to these views of Boston and Dr. SNOW, I would state a fact recently communicated to me by Capt. E. C. F. MONTAGUE, of the Third Dragoon Guards, who has served in India, where cholera is endemic, and who has seen thousands upon thousands of cases. "He states that it is a military custom to place any village or town where cholera appears, under military cordon, and prohibit any ingress or egress; and in no instance has the disease escaped the cordon where the picket duty was rigidly enforced. He personally picketed the town of Ahemnebad in June, 1864, and has frequently done the same in other places." Here is the personal observation of an individual who has for eight years witnessed the disease; and although not a medical gentleman, his practical experience is of more importance than our opinion, when we have seen and know so little of it. But until we are perfectly acquainted with its causes, character and nature, it is right that we should give the people the benefit of caution and protection, particularly as we have had proof within the last few weeks that it is capable of being quarantined and controlled.

Boston being a port of entry, and having promulgated in pamphlet form to the merchants of this city their views upon this subject, may induce into their harbor commercial intercourse, and the disease be disseminated throughout the country by railroad communication; it is, therefore, patent that it is a necessity that the General Government should assume jurisdiction in this matter, as the General Government is responsible for the protection of the entire nation, and, by convention with Canada and the British Provinces, a uniformity of quarantine could be established upon the entire coast, and thus the continent be protected from this terrible scourge.

That the detention of passengers in vessels within the harbor was compelled to be done of late I regret, and reprobate as much as any one can, but under the circumstances, it was a necessity, on account of the want of proper quarantine regulations. But these regulations can be modified, so as to make quarantine not only a protection to the people, but to the passengers themselves; and as an act of humanity it is the duty of the government, either State or National, to immediately enforce them.

Congress has recently very wisely enacted a law to prevent importation of disease among our cattle; how much more necessary that it should enact a law which would enable us to prevent this plague and others from being imported among our people?

While we are thus using every precaution to guard our city against the importation of this and other diseases, we should use more than ordinary vigilance in perfecting its sanitary condition. As personal, house-to-house inspection is the only means of obtaining accurate information of the sanitary condition of the people and their dwellings, this duty should be frequently performed, and in most instances should be done by competent medical men. And I therefore suggest to the proper authorities the propriety of adding to their sanitary corps a properly organized medical staff of visiting inspectors.

The medical gentlemen connected with our various dispensaries, who are now daily visiting the houses and places where inspection is most required, I would respectfully suggest as the proper persons to fill this position. And thus clothed with the proper authority to enforce their directions, could, in many instances, give such advice and suggestions in the premonitory symptoms of many diseases, so as to prevent their further development, and thus add greatly to the security of the city against the spreading of any epidemic.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Proposed Cotton Convention—Collection of Debts in the South—The French Universal Exhibition—Pay of Naval Officers—Encroachments on the Harbor—Iron Piers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, President A. A. LOW, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: John Duvol, Tolip Dimon, Marcus F. Hodges, Charles B. Hoffman, Wallace P. Groom, James Lalor, B. Frank Smith, Jackson S. Schultz, John R. Ford, Christopher Meyer and Jacob Wendell.

THE PROPOSED COTTON CONVENTION.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented, on behalf of that committee, the following report;

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

The Executive Committee to whom were referred communications from the Boston Board of Trade and from Mr. A. PENFIELD, of Washington City, directing the attention of this chamber to the importance of increasing the production of cotton in the United States, asking it to recommend the holding of a National Convention to devise means for securing that end, and suggesting the propriety of governmental interference, beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have given the subject the careful consideration its importance demands, and that while they concur in many of the views contained in the papers referred to them, they have found themselves constrained to differ with the authors as to the best means of securing the object which all desire.

Your committee appreciate fully the important influence that an early and large increase in the cotton crop of our country would exert on our foreign commerce, and through that on our currency and national finances, inasmuch as it would so augment our exports as to change the current of the precious metals in our favor, and thus aid us in securing an early return to specie payments.

They are also aware that the devastations of war have destroyed much of the capital hitherto employed in the cultivation of cotton; that the abolition of slavery has for the present greatly disturbed the preexisting relations of capital and labor throughout the cotton-growing region of our country; that the diminished production during the war has more than quadrupled its market value; and hence that its cultivation for some years to come presents a most inviting field for the investment of labor and money.

But your committee are, nevertheless, firmly persuaded that any interference on the part of the United States Government, save for the preservation of order and the protection of the relative rights of capital and labor, would mar rather than facilitate the increased production of cotton. Nor can they believe that a national convention would be productive of beneficial results.

It would be likely, as all such popular movements are, to discourage individual efforts through the fear of competition, and by exciting expectations of cooperative action, which, in the end would, judging from past experience in similar cases, be almost certain to prove illusory.

In a word, your committee believe that our best means of attaining the desired end, is to direct the attention of capitalists to this promising field of profitable investment, and to leave it to their sagacity and to the promptings of personal interest to secure the desired results. We are not without evidence that this motive is already attracting the capital requisite to produce a large crop of cotton for the ensuing year.

Your committee, therefore, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

GEO. OPDYKE, Chairman.

The report was unanimously adopted.

COLLECTION OF SOUTHERN DEBTS.

Mr. CONKLING, from a select committee, reported the following memorial for presentation to Congress:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully showeth:

That at the outbreak of the late civil war the merchants of this city had claims to a large amount against the citizens of the Southern States for money loaned, and for goods sold and delivered.

It is believed that the aggregate amount of these claims did not, at the date specified, fall short of one hundred and fifty million dollars, and it is hardly necessary to inform your honorable bodies that only a small portion of the amount has since been liquidated, while on the other hand a large proportion of the residue has been or will be barred by the operations of the statutes of limitation.

In the opinion of the memorialists, statutes of limitations to suits on contracts are reconcilable with justice only on the supposition that the parties have had opportunity to enforce their claims, through the usual courts of law, and inasmuch as, during the late civil war, it has been impossible for loyal creditors to take any measures to collect their debts in the Southern States, by any civil proceedings whatever, justice requires that all the period of the rebellion should be excepted from the time fixed for the limitations of actions in those States.

The memorialists further submit that the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States over cases between the citizens of the different States, was conferred by the constitution, and arranged by Congress to secure justice, where the courts of the States might for any cause be considered as possibly partial, prejudiced, or inaccessible; and that the present time exhibits a striking illustration of the wisdom of such a provision, and at the same time shows its ineffectual character, if by statutes of limitation, the States can render the jurisdiction practically nugatory.

The memorialists therefore pray that your honorable bodies will pass a law exempting suitors in the national courts of the Southern States from the operation of State statutes of limitation, for a period long enough to give loyal creditors an opportunity to enforce their demands.

And the memorialists will ever pray.

F. A. CONKLING,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.
ELLIOTT C. COWDIN.

The memorial was unanimously adopted.

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS, &C.

Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT presented a copy of a memorial to Congress asking that body to increase the pay of naval officers, their remuneration at the present time being, as the memorial says, inadequate to their support.

Mr. CONKLING thought the question one of great importance. He was not prepared to vote for it at present. The officers of the navy had received large amounts of prize money, and it might be unjust to the officers of the army to carry out the spirit of the memorial.

Mr. BLUNT and Mr. WETMORE spoke in favor of the memorial, which was subsequently adopted, and the Secretary of the Chamber directed to send copies to Hon. E. D. MORGAN, of the United States Senate, and to Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the House of Representatives, with a request that they urge Congress to pass a law increasing the pay of naval officers.

On motion of Mr. BLUNT, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the President of the United States, asking him to take measures to check the encroachments of the authorities of New-Jersey in New-York Bay.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

On the subject of what the United States should do in regard to the French Exposition of 1867, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York have learned with profound satisfaction that the Government of the United States has accepted the invitation of the Government of France to unite with the other governments of the world in the "Universal Exposition" at Paris, in April, 1867, of the products of each; and will confidently rely on the intelligence and liberality of Congress to make timely and adequate appropriations for exhibiting the products of the American Union on the proposed occasion in such a manner and on such a scale as shall maintain its just rank among the civilized nations of the earth.

Resolved, That in view of the well considered action of the French Government calling upon all its departmental authorities, including the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and Academies of Art, to coöperate, within the proper limits of their authority, in the enlightened design of fully displaying the products of France, the Chamber of Commerce of this the principal national city of the United States, feel called upon to exert whatever influence they may possess with their fellow-citizens throughout the Union to induce them promptly to furnish to the proposed "Exposition" in the most liberal manner such specimens of their products of industry or of art, as may elevate our national character; and to secure more effectually this object, they do now invite appropriate action on the part of the other Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of our country.

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of five members of this Chamber to invite the attention of the Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the different cities of the United States to the peculiar national importance, both political and financial, of the proposed Exposition, in exhibiting to the governments and people of Europe the natural and industrial resources of the American Union, now happily restored to its full constitutional authority.

Mr. RUGGLES accompanied the resolutions by an interesting statement of the present condition of the "Exposition," and the large appropriations for its support by the French Government exceeding twelve millions of francs. The "palace" building, which covers an elliptical area of nearly forty acres in the Champ de Mars, is systematically arranged for exhibiting specimens of the products of all the civilized nations—arranged in ten principal groups, subdivided into seventy-five separate classes.

He dwelt earnestly on the importance of fully exhibiting the extent of our mineral resources by specimens to be sent from all our mines, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; in which department he asserted that we might with proper effort very far exceed any other nation of the civilized world.

He regretted, however, to perceive the very limited space alloted within the building to the products of the United States, not exceeding 10,000 square feet, and maintained the urgent necessity of further buildings on lands adjacent to the park, to supply the deficiency, to be erected by the United States as had been done by the Government of Belgium.

This would, however, require prompt and liberal appropriations by Congress, but would be amply justified by the beneficial effects to our public credit resulting from such an exhibition to the people of Europe.

The chamber appointed a committee of Messrs. Ruggles, Duer, Stranahan, Opdyke and Cowdin, to report at a special meeting of the Chamber on Friday next.

IMPROVED PIERS.

The following communication was received:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held at the Comptroller's office, Dec. 27, 1865, among other proceedings, the following was had:

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company, not being prepared to report on the subject referred, on motion it was

Resolved, That the Mayor, Comptroller and Chamberlain, for the time being, be a committee to ascertain what piers are not at present leased or rented; their value for purposes of sale or lease; and to confer with any committee that may be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce in reference to the subject, and to the general subject of the improvement of piers; and to prepare and submit for the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a form of lease, should it be determined to grant a lease of any piers to said Warehouse Company.

W. H. DIKEMAN, Clerk.

A Committee of Conference was appointed by the Chamber. It consisted of Messrs. LOW, BLUNT, OPDYKE and SCHULTZ.

The board then adjourned to Friday, the 12th inst.

RECORDS OF THE CORONERS' OFFICE.

Homicides and Suicides During the Year 1865.

JAN. 3.—RICHARD BROWN, aged 36, born in England; death from a gun-shot wound at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

JAN. 4.—HENRY LAZARUS, aged 26, born in England; death from stab wounds at the hands of BERNARD FRIERY.

JAN. 6.—JOHN FOVER, aged 27, born in New-York; death from blows with a club at the hands of PETER THOMPSON.

JAN. 8.—WM. BEEBE, aged 28, born in Pennsylvania; death from a pistol shot at the hands of an unknown person.

JAN. 14.—EDWARD BENNAN, aged 40, born in Ireland; death from blows on the head with a bottle by HILAND A. MANN.

JAN. 16.—ABRAHAM BROWN, aged 19, born in New-York; death from a pistol shot by Officer THOMPSON while in the discharge of his duty.

JAN. 23.—JOHN CONNIGAN, aged 30, born in Ireland; death from fracture of the skull at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

JAN. 25.—WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, aged 28, born in New-York; death from blows on the head by "Slim;" THOMAS COHEN and PATRICK HEFFNER held as accessories.

JAN. 28.—JOHNSON POLLOCK, aged 28, born in New-York; death from a pistol shot at the hands of KATE BURKE. HENRY YELVERTON held as accessory.

FEB. 12.—JOHANA LAMB, aged 35, born in Ireland; death from a stab wound at the hands of her husband, ROGER LAMB.

FEB. 13.—JAMES O'GORMAN, aged 38, born in New-York; death from a stab wound at the hands of some person unknown.

FEB. 19.—PHILIP HANAVAN, aged 29, born in Ireland; death from a pistol-shot wound in self-defence, by JOHN MCCARTY.

FEB. 27.—ISAAC CUNNINGHAM, aged 25, born in Ireland; death from fracture of the skull with a sad-iron in the hands of BRIDGET DONOHUE.

MARCH 4.—DANIEL LAWRENCE, aged 28, born in Norway; death from a shot wound at the hands of WILLIAM SMITH, at No. 126 Hester-street.

MARCH 13.—MICHAEL CASEY, aged 20, born in Ireland; death from a pistol shot by HENRY P. COCHORAN, while deceased was committing a burglary.

MARCH 30.—JAMES HEALY, aged 28, born in Ireland; death from a gun-shot wound while he was deserting.

APRIL 10.—JOHN PAGE, aged 35, born in the United States; death from fracture of the skull by some person unknown.

APRIL 20.—CATHARINE HEALY, aged 38, born in Ireland; death from hemorrhage, the result of a gash in the leg by her husband, HENRY HEALY.

APRIL 26.—THOMAS CASEY, aged 55, born in Ireland; death from a pistol shot at the hands of FREDERICK HISLEY.

MAY 6.—SAMUEL MCMAHON, aged 32, born in New-York; death from justifiable homicide by ANDREW MULLIGAN.

MAY 27.—JOHN STEWART, aged 25, born in England; death from a pistol shot at the hands of PATRICK CURRAN. The jury recommended Jones' Wood to be indicted as a nuisance, being the resort of thieves and prostitutes.

JUNE 4.—ALBERT AINSLEE, aged 32, born in United States; death from a pistol shot at the hands of GUSTAVUS WEBBER.

JUNE 5.—EMMA WOLFER, aged 18, born in New-York; death from peritonitis, the result of an abortion by Dr. CHARLES COBEL. MAX HOFFMAN and HARRIET ELLARS held as accessories.

JUNE 7.—JOHN ABRAHAMS, aged 30, born in Ireland; death from a shot in the abdomen at the hands of WM. KEEFE.

JUNE 8.—PETER F. KELLY, aged 25, born in Ireland; death from a fracture of the skull at the hands of WM. AHEARN.

JUNE 16.—MICHAEL COOGAN, aged 57, born in Ireland; death from a pistol shot fired in self-defence by his step-son, MICHAEL GORMAN.

JUNE 19.—PATRICK CAVANAGH, aged 25, born in Ireland; death from a shot wound at the hands of JOHN DRAKE.

JUNE 23.—JOHN GRAHAM, aged 26, born in Ireland; death from a stab by himself or his wife, which one the jury are unable to determine.

JUNE 29.—WILLIAM MURPHY (colored,) aged 60, born in New-York; death from a pistol shot at the hands of WILLIAM CALHOUN.

JULY 6.—MORTIMER MCGUIRE, aged 21, born in New-York; death from violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

JULY 9.—THOMAS DUFFY, aged 35, born in Ireland; death from a stab wound at the hands of JOHN CALLAHAN.

JULY 22.—MARY WAGNER, aged 40, born in France; death from blows on the head with an ax at the hands of her husband, GEORGE WAGNER.

JULY 27.—JAMES SMITH, aged 24, born in Ireland; death from a stab wound at the hands of JOHN BURNS, at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street. FREDERICK HARKER held as accessory.

AUG. 1.—JOSEPH VAN DORAN, aged 45, born in the United States; death from a pistol shot at the hands of JAMES F. ORAM, at No. 40 Beaver-street.

AUG. 5.—THOMAS TRISTRAM, aged 31, born in Ireland; death from a pistol shot at the hands of his brother, RICHARD TRISTRAM, at No. 34 East Broadway.

AUG. 9.—BERNARD GRAY, aged 22, born in Ireland; death by a blow with a tumbler at the hands of JOHN GRAVES.

AUG. 15.—MALIDAY COUGHLIN, aged 28, born in Ireland; death from a pistol shot at the hands of EMRICH SCHNEIDER.

AUG. 17.—THOMAS WALKER, aged 38, born in England; death from a pistol shot believed to be in the hands of JOHN WARD.

AUG. 27.—MATHIAS BITTMAN, aged 21, born in New-York; death from a pistol shot by some persons unknown.

SEPT. 5.—JULIUS HOPPEL, aged 5, born in New-York; death from a pistol shot carelessly fired by AUGUST BERGOLD.

SEPT. 6.—ELLEN GALLAGHER, aged 26, born in Ireland; death from brutal treatment by her husband, HUGH GALLAGHER.

SEPT. 8.—JOHN GREEN, aged 28, born in Ireland; death from stabs supposed at the hands of JOHN HACKETT.

SEPT. 15.—FRANK BILLARGEN, aged 38, born in Canada; death from a pistol shot at the hands of WILLIAM KEHOE.

SEPT. 18.—Unknown man, aged 40, nativity unknown; death from violence at the hands of person unknown.

SEPT. 20.—DANIEL CLAFFY, aged 26, born in Ireland; death by a stab at the hands of some person unknown.

SEPT. 28.—LOUISA HICKS, aged 20, born in United States; death by abortion, supposed by Dr. GRINDLE.

OCT. 1.—DAVID DONAHUE, aged 36, born in Ireland; death from a stab in the temple, supposed by DANIEL WALL.

OCT. 12.—WILLIAM PEGITT, Jr., aged 11, born in Ireland; death from stabs at the hands of JOHN VERNON and JOHN SHERRY.

OCT. 16.—JOHN REHMING, aged 33, born in Germany; death from a shot at the hands of AUGUSTUS BUCKLEY.

OCT. 20.—FLORENCE MCCARTY, aged 27, born in Massachusetts; death from a stab in the abdomen at the hands of DENNIS FOLEY, at No. 45 Oak-street.

OCT. 21.—JOHN JOHNSON, aged 28, born in United States; death from a pistol shot at the hands of EDWARD L. MCWILLIAMS, in self-defence.

NOV. 8.—DANIEL MCDONALD, aged 38, born in Ireland; death from a shot in the neck, supposed by JOHN GOODMAN.

NOV. 16.—JOHN J. ROSS, aged 60, born in New-York; death from blows at the hands of JAMES HAMMOND.

NOV. 22.—JOSEPH ARVAL, aged 22, born in China; death from stabs at the hands of JOHN ABBOT, at No. 381 Pearl-street.

DEC. 5.—Unknown man at Bellevue Hospital; death from violence received in some manner unknown.

DEC. 8.—PATRICK MC CUDDEN, aged 35, born in Ireland; death from a pistol shot in the abdomen at the hands of PATRICK DWYER.

NOV. 10.—ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, aged 22, born in New-York; death from a stab in the eye with an umbrella by a person whose name is unknown, at No. 182 East Thirty-third-street.

NOV. 13.—PETER MCGERATY, aged 47, born in Ireland; death from a blow on the head with an ax, at the hands of MICHEAL HEALY.

NOV. 19.—CHARLES CARSON, aged 33, born in England; death from a stab with a sword-cane, at the hands of HENRY O'CLAUS, at No. 356 West Thirtieth-street.

SUICIDES.

JAN. 3.—JACOB PFEIFFER, aged 27, born in Germany; death from stabbing himself in the heart.

JAN. 9.—JOHN SULLIVAN, aged 61, born in Ireland, No. 9 Jay-street; death by hanging himself.

JAN. 14.—FREDERICK ALVORD, aged 43, born in England, No. 122 East Fourth-street; death from cutting his throat with a razor.

JAN. 18.—MELVIN S. WHITNEY, aged 53, born in Maine, No. 48 West Thirty-second-street; death from cutting his throat with a razor.

JAN. 27.—HENRY W. M. MEADE, aged 42, born in England, Tammany Hotel; death from taking laudanum.

JAN. 27.—SAMUEL DICK, aged 70, born in New-York; death from hanging at No. 283 Stanton-street.

JAN. 31.—SAMUEL W. MILLER, aged 21, born in New-York, No. 117 Lewis-street; death from cutting his throat with a jack-knife.

FEB. 1.—HORACE CUSHING, aged 45, born in Massachusetts, No. 18 West Thirty-third-street; death from fracture of the skull by jumping from a window.

FEB. 2.—JOHN BEND, aged 30, born in United States; death from injuries by jumping out of a fourth-story window at No. 190 Cherry-street.

FEB. 2.—GEORGE WHITE, aged 35, born in New-York, Bellevue Hospital; verdict—death from hanging himself.

FEB. 15.—RENE GAUTER, aged 28, born in France, No. 4 Centre-street; death from shooting himself.

FEB. 19.—HENRY FRAZER, aged 35, born in Germany, No. 49 Leonard-street; death from cutting his throat.

FEB. 25.—JOHN HAWS, aged 62, born in New-York, No. 23½ Division-street; death by hanging himself.

FEB. 5.—THOMAS MAHON, aged 62, born in Ireland, Bellevue Hospital; death by cutting his throat with a razor.

FEB. 21.—WILLIAM DE BEAN, aged 24, born in Prussia, No. 231 Bowery; death by cutting his throat.

APRIL 2.—JOSEPH SCHUTTER, aged 28, born in Switzerland, No. 38 East Houston-street; death by stabbing himself.

April 10.—THOMAS FARREL, aged 30, born in Ireland; No. 5 Jackson-street; death from jumping from a second-story window.

April 15.—Unknown man aged 25, born in France; death from shooting himself at the Central Park.

April 15.—HENRY HUGHES, aged 21, born in Ireland; death from jumping out of a window.

April 21.—MATTHEW CINVELLI, aged 45, born in France; Bellevue Hospital; death by jumping from the third-story window of house No. 686 Third-avenue.

April 21.—CHARLES JOHNSON, aged 27 born in New-York; death by cutting his throat at No. 187 East Forty-first-street.

April 25.—PHILIP EITZY, aged 25, born in France. City Prison; death by hanging himself.

May 1.—THOMAS KEATING, aged 28, born in Ireland. Essex Market Prison; death by cutting his throat.

May 1.—WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT, aged 52, born in New-Jersey; death from shooting himself at No. 310 Spring-street.

May 9.—JOHN C. REED, aged 30, born in Sweden. New-York Hospital; death from suicide by taking opium.

MAY 14.—CHARLES BROWN, aged 55, born in United States, No. 279 West Seventeenth-street; death by taking laudanum.

MAY 14.—ANSON ADRIAN, aged 28, born in Germany; Sixth Precinct Police Station; death by shooting himself with a pistol.

MAY 14.—HERMANN RICHTER, aged 34, born in Germany; death from taking laudanum at No. 52 Division-street.

MAY 30.—ROBERT DIEDRICKS, aged 57, born in Germany; death by shooting himself with a pistol at No. 54 West Nineteenth-street.

JUNE 3.—HENRIETTA STADTMILLER, aged 40, born in Germany; death by jumping from the attic window of No. 98 Stanton-street.

JUNE 10.—FREDERICK KRUCKGISSNER, aged 38, born in Germany; death from shooting himself with a carbine at No. 165 West Thirty-third-street.

JUNE 17.—GUSTAVUS WEBB, aged 33, born in United States; Bellevue Hospital; death from shooting himself.

JUNE 22.—OCTAV S. MARRACINA, aged 40, born in France; death from taking laudanum.

JUNE 29.—Unknown woman at Bellevue Hospital; death from taking some narcotic poison.

JULY 8.—FREDERICK SEFERHELTH, aged 59, born in Germany; death from shooting himself at No. 158 Stanton-street.

JULY 10.—JOHN A. SILLICK, aged 60, born in United States; death from hanging himself at No. 119 East Eighty-sixth-street.

JULY 29.—JOSEPH HOFFMAN, aged 60, born in Germany; death by shooting himself at No. 106 Avenue A.

JULY 29.—HENRY SANTE, aged 42, born in Germany; death by shooting himself at No. 532 Pearl-street.

AUG. 5.—FREDERICK WESSEL, aged 45, born in Germany; death by shooting himself at No. 157 Attorney-street.

AUG. 10.—JAMES W. EARL, aged 31, born in New-Jersey; death from cutting his throat with a penknife while confined in a cell at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police-station.

AUG. 15.—THOMAS CORRITT, aged 50, born in England; death from taking laudanum at No. 339 Spring-street.

AUG. 23.—MARY HUGHES, aged 18, born in Ireland; death from taking laudanum at No. 415 East Thirteenth-street.

AUG. 30.—PATRICK BOOTH, aged 30. Born in Ireland, Bellevue Hospital; death from shooting himself with a pistol at No. 210 East-Seventeenth-street.

SEPT. 1.—HATTIE CHAPLIN, aged 33. Born in New-York; death by taking arsenic at 113 Green-street.

SEPT. 11.—HENRY BOUMESSTER, aged 37, born in Holland, Twenty-second Precinct Police Station; death from shooting himself through the heart.

SEPT. 16.—PETER HAMILL, aged 26, born in Ireland, Bellevue Hospital; death from cutting his throat.

SEPT. 17.—GEORGE BRANT, aged 30, born in Germany, Bellevue Hospital; death from an over-dose of opium, supposed to be taken with suicidal intent.

SEPT. 25.—BETTY WIELANIE, aged 22, born in Germany; death from stabbing herself in the abdomen.

SEPT. 28.—F. G. H. BEHRENCES, aged 27, born in Germany; death from taking poison at No. 169 Eldridge-street.

OCT. 6.—AMELIA KEFFE, aged 32, born in Germany; death from cutting her throat with a razor at No. 114 Ludlow-street.

OCT. 11.—FRANK B. WILLIAMS, aged 38, born in United States; the New-York Hospital; death from taking morphine.

OCT. 12.—BERNARD STROP, aged 45, born in Germany; the Second Precinct Police Station; death by jumping from a ferry-boat into the East River.

OCT. 27.—LEVI L. FARWELL, aged 36, born in United States; death from opening a vein in the arm with a broken tin-plate while confined in a cell at the Police Headquarters.

NOV. 2.—MARIA CREIGHTON, aged 22, born in Canada; Bellevue Hospital; death from taking arsenic.

NOV. 10.—JOHN BOARDMAN, aged 46, born in England; No. 49 Madison-street; death from suicide by cutting his throat.

NOV. 18.—WILLIAM L. MCKENZIE, aged 30, born in New-York; Bellevue Hospital; death from cutting his throat with a razor.

NOV. 22.—ROBERT HENCHER, aged 57, born in Scotland; death from hanging himself.

NOV. 24.—ELIZABETH BURKHARDT, aged 65, born in Germany; death by hanging herself at No. 735 Third-avenue.

NOV. 27.—SAMUEL H. JUDSON, aged 41, born in New-York; death from opening a vein in the elbow at the Frankfort House.

NOV. 30.—Unknown man, aged 35; death by shooting himself in the head.

NOV. 30.—LEWIS SCHMENGER, aged 36, born in Germany; death by cutting his throat.

DEC. 1.—MILO HARRIS, aged 43, born in Connecticut; death by shooting himself in the abdomen.

DEC. 6.—CHARLES SCHOENDORF, aged 49, born in Germany; death by taking arsenic.

DEC. 8.—ALFRED F. REDMAN, aged 22, born in England; death by taking laudanum at No. 75 Market-street.

DEC. 19.—JAMES T. BARKER, aged 45, born in New-York; death from shooting himself in the head at No. 148 Front-street.

DEC. 31.—MARGARET E. DOWNEY, aged 19, born in United States; death from taking morphine.

Naval Intelligence—The New Frigate Chattanooga.

The new frigate *Chattanooga* is at the dock in Philadelphia with steam up for the purpose of testing her machinery and boilers. Thus far the results of the trial have been satisfactory. The *Chattanooga* was built by Messrs. CRAMP & SONS, of Philadelphia, and is a splendid vessel of 3,200 tons burden. Her engines are by MERRICK & SON, and are very powerful. This vessel is one of the same class as the *Neshaminy*, and, like several other new vessels, has been built solely with a view to speed. She was launched on the 13th of October, 1864. The following are her dimensions: Length, 336 feet; breadth of beam, 44 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet. She is provided with two horizontal engines, and will have space to carry 950 tons of coal. She will carry 17 guns, and with her sharp model and splendid engines is expected to make 16 knots an hour.

The Algonquin.

The repairs to the *Algonquin* will be completed about the 8th of January, and she will then be turned over to the Navy-yard to be prepared for the sea race. When the *Winooski* finished her last test she had burned altogether 1,000 tons of coal. Mr. DICKERSON is suffering from a severe attack of illness and will not be able to resume business for some time.

VOYAGE OF THE ATLANTA.

Rough Weather at Sea.

The steamship *Atlanta*, Capt. ARCHER, which arrived Wednesday night from London, reports having experienced a succession of terrific gales throughout the passage. Dec. 22, lat. 48:38, long. 39:44, encountered a tremendous gale from the southwest, accompanied with rain, during which Mr. WATSON, a seaman, was thrown from the wheel, breaking two of his ribs. WILLIAM DUNN, Quartermaster, was also struck by the wheel, breaking one rib. Dec. 23d, the gale still increasing with very heavy sea; 10 A. M., main-topsail blew away, shipped a heavy sea, smashing skids and unshipping davits of the starboard lifeboat, letting it down on the deck immediately; after shipped another sea, smashing lifeboat, washing away after-hatch companion, breaking engine room skylight and knocking in the fore part of after-house, destroying books, papers, etc. Several attempts were made to get the after hatch battened down, men being washed away repeatedly, with hammers, nails, etc. It was nearly an hour before the hatch was secured, the boatswain receiving injuries in the back which incapacitated him. 1 P. M.—gale furious, all hands endeavoring to secure foretrysail, which was blowing away, when a tremenduous sea struck the ship on the starboard bow, sweeping decks fore and aft washing overboard CHARLES DYSON, fourth officer, WILLIAM COLLINS, quartermaster, JOHN MUNDAY, ordinary seaman; washing away all bulwarks on port side and part on starboard, water casks, oil casks, port bow life-boat, and davits; smashing skids and unshipping the davits of all the other boats; stove in front of fore deck house, carrying away mess room, carpenter's berth, baker's room lamp room and water-closet, destroying lamps and oil tanks, carrying away rail from buckets, binnacle and compass of the bridge, starting anchor, which was lashed on deck, breaking foretopsail boom, which struck Mr. MITCHELL, first officer, on the shoulder, breaking his collar-bone, besides severely injuring several others. The same sea carried away brace of foreyard, which was afterward secured with great difficulty; started the whole of the fore house, and caused a leak in transom locker, which keeps one man continually bailing; washed overboard everything movable, such as ladders, harness-casks, tackle, ropes, night-glasses, &c., &c. The remainder of the passage experienced strong gales and disagreeable weather generally.

OBITUARY.

Rev. J. W. Cummings, D. D., of St. Stephen's Catholic Church.

We regret to be compelled to announce the death of one of the best known and most respected clergymen of our city, Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, of St. Stephen's Church, (Catholic,) in Twenty-eighth-street. The death of any public man, and more especially of a clergyman, involves and includes other griefs and other regrets than are represented in the woe of the immediate family of the deceased. And as the developments of life show daily, there are those who, by happy combinations of natural gifts and attainments of culture, so endear themselves to the public that when removed by death a sudden pall falls upon the community, and for the moment it seems as if it would forever be impossible to supply the place made vacant. Such a man was he who yesterday passed from earth to immortality, leaving behind him a throng of mourning friends, a church bereft of its beloved pastor; a people left without a guide; a community among whom there is now one less honest man. St. Stephen's Church has for a long time been the resort of many who loved its able and efficient pastor, and of many others who were attracted by the fame of his eloquence and the excellence of his choir. There the Rev. Doctor was wont to preach, in his peculiarly winning and notable way—gratifying at once the mental and moral æstheticism of his congregation. Yesterday morning the Church and people were shocked to know that the beloved pastor and respected citizen had ceased to live, and that of the revered Priest nothing remains but his memory and his dust. Dr. CUMMINGS, who resides at No. 80 East Twenty-ninth-street, had been troubled during the past year with dropsical tendencies, but was enabled with comparative ease down to Christmas last to attend to the duties of his office. A few days since he caught cold and was somewhat inconvenienced by its consequences, so much so that on Tuesday night his friends were greatly alarmed. He was somewhat easier on Wednesday, and sat in his room surrounded by his family and friends and Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, his assistant. Suddenly, without an instant's warning, he placed his hands upon his breast and fell dead before them.

Dr. CUMMINGS was a representative man among the native ministers of the country. Born in April, 1814, at Washington, D. C., he passed, owing to peculiar domestic arrangements, the greater portion of his earliest youth under the immediate control of his mother, and in her society almost exclusively. Having removed to this city his mother secured for him a preparatory course of training here, and subsequently at a college near Nyack, on the Hudson, after which he was sent to Rome to be thoroughly grounded and cultured in the faith, and fitted under the auspices of the Propaganda, for the ministry here. It was there that Dr. CUMMINGS laid up that store of theological and practical erudition for which, in later years, he became distinguished. Having graduated with the highest honors, receiving from the Propaganda the honorary degree of D. D., he returned to this country, and was at once stationed in 1847 at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry-street. After a long and successful career there, he moved to a school-house which he had built on Twenty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, leaving that to erect St. Stephen's Church, on Twenty-eighth-street, of which he continued the pastor until his death.

Dr. CUMMINGS was a plain and practical man. His polemical abilities and powers of rhetoric were universally recognized. He was a thorough Italian scholar and poet, a perfect linguist, an accomplished musician, and familiar as well with the lighter branches of modern science as with more profound. As a minister and speaker, he was greatly beloved and very popular. Singularly free from bigotry and asceticism, he found friends in the ranks of every denomination and among all classes of men. He was an attractive lecturer, a successful writer, and an intelligent and agreeable composer. He was liberal in his ideas and benevolent in his action, conscientious to a fault and tolerant to a degree. The Doctor's aptitude and fondness for music were of great advantage to the church, and resulted in many practical and valuable suggestions concerning church music and ecclesiastical ritual.

As the pastor of St. Stephen's church he was assisted by Rev. Dr. EDWARD MCGLYNN and Rev. Mr. LOUIS GAMBOSVILLE, who will continue the ministrations there. The body of the deceased rests at present at his late residence, which is besieged by people anxious to obtain a look at their beloved pastor. There it will remain until after vespers on Sunday, and on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, most solemn funeral services will be held, at which the archbishop and many of the prominent churchmen of the city and vicinity will officiate. After the services the body will be removed to Calvary Cemetery, where the mother and family of Dr. CUMMINGS are buried.

Lecture by Alex. Delmar, Esq. on the National Banking System.

Last evening the American Geographical and Statistical Society met at their rooms in Clinton Hall, Hon. F. A. CONKLING in the chair. After the disposal of preliminary matter the Chairman introduced ALEX. DELMAR, Esq., who proceeded to deliver a lecture on the National Banking System of the United States, being the fifth lecture of the course on the currency, resources and indebtedness of the United States.

The lecturer set out by stating that it was not his purpose to treat the question from a financial point of view, but scientifically. This he did at great length and great show of erudition, and whilst he vehemently attacked the present system as opposed to the established laws of science, the audience who waited for the ennunciation of a healthier system by the lecturer were disappointed. The lecturer suggested that the present most imperfect system of monetary management was the offspring of the minds of a few individuals for purposes of self-aggrandizement, but he did not name them, and concluded his novel address by a startling and unexpected panegyric upon liberty.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BALL OF THE AMERICUS CLUB.—The annual ball of the Americus Club, given last evening at the Academy of Music, more than equaled in *éclat* its many predecessors, the festivities being participated in by hundreds of guests, among whom were representatives of the very *élite* of the city. The fair company assembled at an early hour, and, toward 9 o'clock, the boxes were tenanted with the beauty, fashion and wealth of the metropolis. Dancing commenced at 9:30, and as the Committee of Arrangements had wisely foreseen the disadvantage attendant upon a crowded ball-room, those who were partial to the quadrille and waltz found no obstacles to the gratification of their taste.

The Academy was handsomely decorated. The front of the stage bore unnumbered evergreens and foliage, while from either side gushed the cool waters of a fountain, a third *jet d'eau* embowered within a fancifully devised emerald, forming the centre-piece of the stage ornaments. Above, the arms of the club —a tiger's head with pendant tongue—wrought in jets of gas of mingled white and crimson, shone brilliantly against the scenic "flat" in the rear. Besides these stage decorations, banners and tapestry of every hue flaunted from the tiers and boxes, while candelabras rose from the floor in the direct vicinity of the proscenium, each supporting gilded prisons wherein captive warblers varied the noisier performances of the band with performances of their own improvisation.

The order of dancing comprised two distinct programmes, a slight intermission being accorded for the benefit of those who would have refused to partake of nutriment at the expense of a missed quadrille. Immediately after the inauguration of the second part of the terpsichorean exercises, the pleasures of the night commenced anew, and many a couple retired from the scene with sadness when the last notes of "Home, Sweet Home," died away.

The arrangements of the ball were such as reflected great credit upon the committee of arrangements appointed for the occasion, while the perfect order preserved within and without, was the best evidence of the efficiency of the police.

CONCERT AT THE LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—On Wednesday evening a grand organ and vocal concert was given at the Lee-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn. The edifice was literally crammed, every available space being occupied, and many being unable to get further than the doors. The programme comprised a fantasia from "William Tell," which was executed by Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, the organist of Grace Church, in his best style. The duett, "Guarda chi bianca luna," was beautifully rendered by Mrs. ROGERS and Miss RICE, the latter a pupil of BAJIOLIS'. Miss THURSBY gave "La Primavera," the audience insisting on a repetition. The "Cavatina di Romeo," by Miss RICE, and "Come è Bello," by Mrs. ROGERS, roused the large audience to such a point of enthusiasm as our quiet sister city has seldom witnessed. The entire concert was a decided success, and warrants the hope that it may be repeated.

THE ALUMNI OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The Alumni, resident in New-York and vicinity, are to give a dinner to President SMITH, who is now visiting the city, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. A number of distinguished graduates of the institution, including Chief-Justice CHASE, Senators CLARK and GRIMES, and Hons. THADDEUS STEVENS, J. W. PATTERSON, JOHN WENTWORTH and AMOS KENDALL, have been invited, and an interesting time is anticipated. The college is said to be in a very flourishing condition, having received the past year nearly one hundred new students.

CONCERT BY THE COLORED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—In aid of the freedmen of the South, the pupils of Colored Grammar School No. 1 gave a concert last night at Cooper Institute. These occasions are always gay, festive, genuine and cheerful, and this was no exception to the rule. The programme contained thirty pieces, consisting of anthems, dialogues, solos, declamations, reading, and chorus singing. Without knowing the precise amount of benefit to be derived from the performance by the freedmen of the South, we are certain that the freemen of the North enjoyed it heartily and applauded rapturously.

PRESENTATION TO EX-ALDERMAN JONES.—Immediately after the final adjournment of the Board of Aldermen, of which Mr. MORGAN JONES was President, his colleagues presented him with a magnificent diamond ring, as a testimony of their esteem. The gift was acknowledged in a brief speech by Mr. JONES, who seemed deeply affected by this proof of friendship and good will.

MR. JEHIN PRUME'S CONCERT.—Mr. JEHIN PRUME, the celebrated violinist, will give his second grand concert this evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. He will be assisted by Mrs. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. G. W. COLBY and Senor MONTICELLI.

NEW-JERSEY.

PRIZE FIGHT IN JERSEY CITY—DESCENT BY THE POLICE.—Shortly after 10 o'clock on Wednesday night a party of about fifty roughs assembled at a place known as the "patch," at the head of Colden-street, on the outskirts of Jersey City, for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight between two young pugilists named FOX of Jersey City, and FLANNERY of Lafayette. Officer DEVINE, while on his beat at the corner of Jersey-avenue and Bright-street, had his attention attracted by loud voices, and, upon listening, heard such expressions as "hold him up, and punch him," "give it to him;" "two to one on Fox," &c. Upon going to an elevated piece of ground, the officer saw that a ring fight was in progress, and hastened to the station-house and reported the fact. Aid DOYLE, with Officers Devine, Ayres, Mann, Maxwell, Reed and Moulds, proceeded to the locality, and endeavored to surround the party, but, being discovered, the rowdies scattered in all directions. The police, however, succeeded in arresting six men, named John Scanlan, Wm. Wright, James and Michael Connelly, Martin Killeen and Robert Titsworth. Yesterday morning the prisoners were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, when SCANLON was discharged, and the others were held to bail for trial in the sum of $200 each, on a charge of aiding and abetting in a prize fight. The principals in the affair have not yet been arrested. The fight had been in progress over half an hour when the police made their appearance, at which time, it is said, Fox was the "best man," and in a short time would have won the fight.

ARREST OF A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—A young man named RICHARD LOEBLER was arrested in Hoboken yesterday morning on a charge of having stolen a watch and overcoat from a fellow-boarder named FREDERICK OLTMANS, at No. 27 First-street. Yesterday afternoon Capt. DAVIS, of the Hoboken Police, recovered the watch at a low house at No. 128 Greenwich-street, New-York, where the accused had left it in security for $5; and the coat was found at the pawn-shop No. 161½ Greenwich-street. The prisoner, upon being taken before Recorder AVERY, admitted his guilt, and was accordingly committed to the County Jail to await trial.

THE LATE HOMICIDE IN JERSEY CITY—VERDICT OF THE JURY.—The inquest on the body of PATRICK DALY, who died about ten days since from injuries received in a fight near Snake Hill, on Dec. 9, was concluded before Coroner KIRSTED, of Jersey City, last night. The evidence of two additional witnesses was taken, but no additional facts were elicited. All the witnesses in the case gave their evidence with great reluctance, and apparently endeavored to screen MURPHY, the alleged homicide. The case was, therefore, given to the jury, when they rendered a verdict that PATRICK DALY came to his death by injuries received at the hands of MICHAEL MURPHY. MURPHY has fled from the city.

WANDERED FROM HOME.—About dusk last evening, an aged lady in a state of dotage, named BETSEY HUMPHRIES, left her home, No. 343 South Fourth-street, Jersey City, without bonnet or shawl. Search was made throughout the city, but up to 11 P. M. no tidings of her whereabouts could be obtained. Her friends fear that she may have wandered out of the city and perished.

The Arrow Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday last the following editorial appeared:

"THE ARROW CASE.—Some three months ago the proprietors of the steamer *Arrow* were indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for manslaughter in the fourth degree. The finding was hailed with joy by the traveling community, and the hope gleamed for an instant that criminal recklessness of life was about to meet the punishment it merited. But the whole matter seems to have ended in smoke. The gentlemanly owners of the *Arrow* go about their business as if there was no such place as Sing Sing, or no law that could reach 'gentlemanly proprietors,' and we hear nothing about trying them. We want to see these parties tried, and if the test should demonstrate the inadequacy of the present law to punish such crimes, give the Legislature an opportunity to make it more stringent."

Will you give this answer the same prominence that you gave the charge—with the advantage on your side of a republication of the charge against the defendants of criminal recklessness of life?

First—The "gentlemanly proprietors" of the *Arrow* have been for many years engaged in the business of transporting passengers by steamboats, and this is the only accident that has occurred by which a life has been lost on any boat owned or managed by them.

Second—No life was lost by the explosion of the *Arrow*—a passenger jumped overboard and was drowned. If the TIMES supposed that the owners of the *Arrow* are insurers against drowning, when any passenger thinks the river safer than the boat, and that the "gentlemanly proprietors" are indictable for manslaughter for such mistaken opinion, then indeed new editions of our criminal law will be in demand.

Third—Will the TIMES please inform the public why, while it has constantly and persistently urged the punishment of the "gentlemanly proprietors" of the *Arrow*, by which while she was prosecuting her voyage only two lives were lost, it has not paid its respects to the "gentlemanly proprietors" of the *St. John, which exploded while in sight of her wharf*, by which several lives were lost, and many passengers seriously injured?

Fourth—Will the TIMES inform the public of the fact that the *Arrow* at the time of the accident, as proved before the Coroner's jury, was not propelled by two-thirds of the amount of steam which she was entitled to carry, as stated in the certificate given but a few weeks before by the Government Inspectors. And of the further fact that the "gentlemanly proprietors" were by *law bound to have this inspection and to act under it?*

Fifth—Will the TIMES inform the public why it has not given to the "gentlemanly proprietors" of the *Arrow* the presumption which the law gives to every person accused of crime—innocence until guilt is proved—especially when the Coroner's jury did not charge them with criminal negligence?

Lastly—The "gentlemanly proprietors" of the *Arrow* have acquired the property in that and other steamboats, by their own intelligent application to business. They have never for one day asked a postponement of the trial of the indictment against them, and when the case is tried, the TIMES will be satisfied that no men were more wrongly and wrongfully accused than they.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active at a decline of 3c. @3½c.; sales at $1 24½@$1 26½ for No. 1, and 89c.@89½c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 45c. for No. 1, and 38c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 25c.@25½c. HIGHWINES advanced 1c.; sales at $2 18@$2 18½. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK declined 50c.; sales at $25 50@$26. CLEAR PORK $30. GREEN HAMS $15@$15 25. LARD declined ½c.; sales at 16½c.@17c. for steam, and 17½c. for kettle rendered. DRESSED HOGS declined 25c.@50c.; sales at $10@$10 50 dividing 200. LIVE HOGS $8 50@$9 50. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 19,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats; 15,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour; 1,600 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.

FLOUR without change. WHEAT a shade lower. HOGS unsettled; prices nominal at $12; receipts 13,600. MESS PORK nominal; offered at $29. Green Meats dull. LARD nominal at 18c. for prime. WHISKY steady at $2 24. Gold 142½.

[Advertisement.]
ALL THAT'S BRIGHT MUST FADE,
Is not applicable to a fine set of teeth brushed with Fragrant SOZODONT. Its protective, preservative and beautifying properties will preserve the whiteness, soundness and natural polish of good teeth throughout life And when unsound, it will arrest decay, and remove from the breath the taint which decomposition generates.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 4—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—E. Howell, A. Bertram, Mrs. Kulb and family, O. Warburger, E. Enell, Miss M. Newbourgh, Mr. Lucks, L. Schelling, J. Halzapfel, Miss L. Fielder, Miss L. Schwann, Mr. Neustavel, Mr. Kustner, E. Robinson, W. Feldstein, Miss Desla, G. Schnelle, W. W. Bais, Miss Sumshackner, H. W. Grube and family, Mr. Buhler and family, Mrs. Cammert, Capt. T. Winters, Miss S. Fuchs, W. Pabst, S. Herman, W. Woltsohn, H. Hanchild and family, A. Engleke, H. Gross, Mrs. A. Muller and children, Miss H. Kappenburgh, H. Buffman, V. Hattimer and daughter, Mrs. O. Richards, L. Bibo, M. Aub, J. Tucks, A. Lindner, H. Schmusher, F. Schwerfert and wife, A. German, J. Kiess, A. Elsasser, M. Lilunthal, C. Peatories and family, M. Hermann, T. Kreynburgh, F. Mestwig, F. Himmer, Miss Hesse, P. Richards, Miss C. Richards, W. Ritter, Mr. Armenio, Mr. Zais and family, and 521 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Robert McCullogh and wife, Wm. H. Jackson, S. E. Barrett, Charles W. Wilder, Robert Barbour, Fco. y Hernandez, Hy. Wild, B. Brownell, Thomas Stodart, J. A. Toscano, Miguel Delgado, Miss Elizabeth Bell, Miss Celestine Francois, G. W. Burgess, S. McDermott, Juan D. Arjona.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 46 | Moon rises... 8 47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 49 | Gov. Island. 10 38 | Hell Gate... 12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Thetis, Walden, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Tybee, Crowell, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Euterpe, Eldridge, Mobile, Benner & Brown; Gen. Sedgwick, Sawyer, Galveston, Benner & Brown; Europe, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie.

Steamers Elizabeth, Fowler, South Amboy, W. Dalzell; Admiral, Eldridge, Philadelphia, Thorn & Tobias.

Barks Diadem, (Br.,) Hannum, Liverpool, W. F. Schmidt's Son; Tarquin, Kimball, Sumatra, W. A. Saterlee; Casique, (Br.,) Drew, Kingston, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley.

Brigs Enrique, (Pruss.,) Holst, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Times, (Br.,) Lewis, Georgetown, S. C., A. S. & W. G. Lewis; Josephine, (Br.,) Alveria, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Altaretta, (Br.,) Taylor, Moule, Gaudlp., S. R. Reynal & Son; Dr. Brickson, (Dan.,) Jensen, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.

Schooners White Sea, Robbinson, Swan Island, I. B. Gager; A. G. Hazard, Goins, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; J. Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Henry Jaques, Simonton, Cienfuegos, Moss & Ward; W. P. Phillips, Smith, Philadelphia, Laraway & Plymer; R. C. Lane, Lane, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Son; Alexandria, Kelley, Fall River, Snow & Richardson; Maria, Lincoln, Pensacola, B. P. Sherman & Co.; Myrover, Hughes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Celerity, Halleck, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Eothen, Ganty, Fernandina, Dolner, Potter & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, Wenke, Bremen Dec. 17, Southampton 20th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 631 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. The experienced through the entire passage terrific gales from W. S. W. and W. N. W. Dec. 28, 25 miles off the Needles, passed a steamer, eastward bound, supposed to be the Allemania. Dec. 26, passed a Cunard steamship bound E. 31st, on the Banks, passed another Cunard steamer bound E. Jan. 2, lat. 42 N., lon. 64 W., passed steamship Virginia, eastward bound. Jan. 3, at noon, off Nantucket, passed Am. ship Neptune, for New-York.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Dec. 30, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Steamship Florida, Maies, Portsmouth 48 hours, having in tow U. S. sloop-of-war Resaca for Washington.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 21 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Bark Maria, (Br.,) Killam, Rotterdam 58 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Lizzie Billings, (Br.,) Mott, St. Andrew's 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Coronella, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Masters, Cape Canso 9 ds., with fish to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Compromise, Wells, Halifax 18 ds., with fish to the Columbian Coast Wrecking Co. Has had heavy weather.

Schr. Lamartine, Griggs, Calais 15 ds., with lumber to G. J. Boardman.

Schr. S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Redington, Gregory, Elizabethport, for Bristol, R. I.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Barnes, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Mirando, Hardy, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Dill, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

A ship from Hamburg; a schooner from Rio Janeiro, one bark and three brigs, unknown.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2—Arr. steamship Quaker City, West, from New-York.

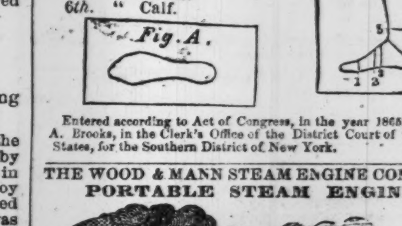
Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO MASTERS OF STEAMSHIPS.—Messrs. Ravenel & Co. have established an extensive coal depot at Charleston, S. C., which will prove of service to steamers on the coast short of coal.

TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE, AND SEND YOUR ORDER TO
E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot upon a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.
Second. Make the following measurements, as shown in figure *B*, viz:
1st. The ball of foot.
2d. " Low instep.
3d. " High instep.
4th. " Heel.
5th. " Ancle.
6th. " Calf.



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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

FROM FOUR TO THIRTY-FIVE
HORSE-POWER.

We have the oldest, largest and most complete works in the country, engaged in manufacturing portable engines. Our engines are, "by experts, now conceded to be the best apparatus of this description ever presented to the public." Adapted to every purpose where power is required. Medium sizes constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice.

Descriptive circulars, with price list, sent on application.

THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

$25. $25.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES. —"We have examined these machines. The mechanism is of the simplest kind—found to be durable and noiseless. The stitch did not rip. It is far superior to the cheap machines."—*Scientific American.*

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 105, Jan. 4, 1866.
7, 39, 37, 11, 60, 63, 18, 30, 62, 23, 51, 42.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 106, Jan. 4, 1866.
61, 72, 16, 44, 19, 47, 20, 49, 71, 70, 6, 14.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 5, Jan. 4, 1866.
16, 38, 32, 59, 1, 27, 51, 61, 20, 33, 73, 68.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 6, Jan. 4, 1866.
12, 56, 21, 1, 8, 41, 40, 64, 19, 69, 68, 72.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS, Prizes paid in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.